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CHILDREN'S BREAD.

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A BIBLE CATECHISM

COMPILED TO AID

PARENTS AND TEACHERS.

BEING A SEQUEL TO THE CATECHISM FOR INFANT-
CLASSES, ENTITLED "MILK FOR BABES."

BY

SAMUEL H. SCHIEFFELIN.

Writer of "A Message to Ruling Elders, their Office and their Duties,"
"The Foundations of Piety, a Series of First Things," etc.

"As new-born babes, desire the sincere milk of the word, that
ye may grow thereby."—1 Peter 2:2.

NEW-YORK:

Board of Publication of the Reformed Church in America.

1874



See also
75.



H. Clarkson
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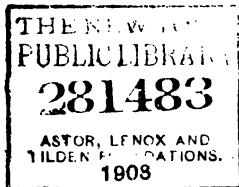
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Mrs. H. A. Clarkson

20, feb. 03



NOTE.—This Catechism is not intended to take the place of the catechisms now used in the various Evangelical churches, but to supplement them: neither is it intended for any particular denomination of Christians, but for all who love the Lord Jesus in sincerity.

The questions and answers in the **MILK FOR BABES** will be found repeated and enlarged in the **CHILDREN'S BREAD**.

★ Mrs. H. A. Clarkson

20, feb. 03

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CHILDREN'S BREAD.

A BIBLE CATECHISM.

THE BIBLE, OR HOLY SCRIPTURES.

Where do we learn who made us and all things?

In the Bible, or Holy Scriptures.

What does the word Scriptures mean?

Writings.

What does the word Bible mean?

Book.

What are the Scriptures, or the Bible?

The word of God.

Who wrote the Scriptures?

Holy men of God, moved by the Holy Ghost. 2 Pet. 1 : 21 ; 2 Tim 3 : 16 ; Heb. 1 : 1 ; 1 Thess. 2 : 13.

What does the Bible teach us about God?

It teaches us what God is, and what God wants us to do. Deut. 31 : 12.

What does the Bible teach us about ourselves?

It shows us what we are, and how we may be saved. John 3 : 16 ; Acts 2 : 38 ; 16 : 31.

Whom does the Bible reveal as the Saviour?

Our Saviour Jesus Christ, who hath abolished death, and brought life and immortality to light through the Gospel. 2 Tim. 1 : 10 ; Luke 24 : 27 ; John 5 : 39.

How do the Scriptures prove themselves to be true?

By the fulfillment of the prophecies, by the purity of their teachings, and by their power in the hearts and consciences of men. Ps. 12 : 6 ; 19 : 8 ; 2 Tim. 3 : 16, 17 ; John 17 : 17 ; Ps. 119 : 130 ; Heb. 4 : 12, 13 ; 2 Kings 22 : 11.

For prophecies foretelling the destruction of BABYLON, see Isa. 13 : 19, 22 ; 14 : 22, 23 ; Jer. 50 : 1. Of NINEVEH, Nahum 3 : 1, 7. Of TYRE, Ezek. 26 : 3, 12, 14 ; Isa. 23 : 8 ; Joel 3 : 4. Of EDMON, Obad. 1, 3, 6, 18 ; Ezek. 25 : 12, 13. Of JERUSALEM AND THE DISPERSION OF THE JEWS, Deut. 4 : 27 ; 28 : 15-68 ; Levit. 26 : 31, 44 ; Amos 9 : 9 ; Matt. 24 : 2 ; Luke 19 : 41 ; CONCERNING EGYPT, Ezek. 29 : 2, 15 ; 30 : 13. ISHMAEL, Gen. 17 : 20 ; 16 : 12. CHRIST, Gen. 3 : 15 ; 12 : 3 ;

Deut. 18 : 15 ; Micah 5 : 2 ; Isa. 7 : 14 ; 9 : 6, 7 ; Ps. 22 : 7, 8, 16, 18 ; Isa. 53 ; Dan. 7 : 13, 14 ; 9 : 26 ; Zech. 11 : 13 ; Mal. 3 : 1. Concerning the rise and fall of Popery, 2 Thess. 2 : 3-12 ; 1 Tim. 4 : 1-4 ; Rev. chaps. 17 and 18.

What is said of the power of God's word ?

The word of God is quick and powerful, piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and is a discernor of the thoughts and intents of the heart. Heb. 4 : 12.

What effect has the entrance of God's word ?

The entrance of thy word giveth light. Ps. 119 : 105, 130 ; 2 Cor. 4 : 4, 6 ; Acts 17 : 11 ; James 1 : 21 ; Col. 3 : 16.

What effect did Christ pray God's word might have on his disciples ?

Sanctify them through thy truth : thy word is truth. John 17 : 17 ; Ps. 19 : 7.

What does Peter urge upon Christians in regard to the Bible ?

As new-born babes, desire the sincere milk of the word, that ye may grow thereby. 1 Pet. 2 : 2.

Is the Bible the only rule of faith and duty ?

Yes. To the law and to the testimony : if they speak not according to this word, it is because there is no light in them. Isa. 8 : 20 ;

Ps. 19 : 7 ; Deut. 4 : 2 ; Rev. 22 : 18, 19 ; Matt. 15 : 9.

But should not traditions be added to the Bible ?

God says, In vain do they worship me, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men. Matt. 15 : 3, 6, 9 ; Mark 7 : 5, 8 ; 1 Pet. 1 : 18 ; Col. 2 : 8 ; Rev. 22 : 18, 19.

What does the word of God say of him who preaches any other way to be saved ?

If any preach any other gospel, let him be accursed. Gal. 1 : 8, 9 ; 1 Cor. 16 : 22 ; 2 Cor. 11 : 13, 14.

How is the Bible divided ?

Into the Old and New Testaments.

What does the word Testament mean ?

Will or covenant. Matt 26 : 28 ; 2 Cor. 3 : 6, 14 ; Heb. 8 : 6, 7, 8.

When was the Old Testament written ?

Before Christ came into the world.

How long after creation was the first written word ?

Twenty-five hundred years.

How was history handed down before that time ?

From father to son ; for men, before the flood, lived nearly a thousand years.

Were the books in the Old Testament all written at one time ?

No ; hundreds of years apart.

How long were the first books written before the last ?

More than a thousand years.

Who wrote the first five books in the Old Testament ?

Moses.

What are the names of those books ?

Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy.

What does Genesis teach us about creation ?

It tells of the beginning of all things, and how they were made.

Where do we find the history of the world for the first two thousand years ?

Only in the Bible, in the book of Genesis.

When was that written ?

Fifteen hundred years before Christ.

How long was that before any other reliable history, except that in the Bible, was written ?

More than a thousand years.

When was the New Testament written ?

After Christ was born.

What advantage have we over those who lived before Christ came ?

God, who at sundry times and in divers manners spake in time past unto the fathers by the prophets, hath in these last days spoken unto us by his Son. Heb. 1 : 1 ; 2 : 2, 3.

Do both Testaments teach the same way of salvation?

Yes; both point to the Lord Jesus Christ as our only Saviour.

What did the Old Testament say of Christ?

It foretold his birth, his sufferings, and his death for us. Isa. 7 : 14 ; 9 : 6 ; 53 ; Gen. 3 : 15 ; 22 : 18 ; Deut. 18 : 15 ; 2 Sam. 7 : 12 ; Micah 5 : 2.

How is the New Testament divided?

Into the four Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, the Epistles and the Revelation.

What do the Gospels teach?

The birth, the life, and the death of Christ, and what he taught.

To whom were the Epistles written?

To believers. Rom. 1 : 7 ; 1 Cor. 1 : 2 ; Eph. 1 : 1 ; Phil. 1 : 1 ; Col. 1 : 2.

What do the Epistles teach?

What Christ has done and is doing for us, and what we should do for him.

What does the Revelation teach?

It reveals what shall come to pass. Rev. 1 : 1.

What did Christ tell the Jews about the Bible?

Search the Scriptures; for they are they which testify of me. John 5 : 39.

What did Christ do to the disciples to enable them to understand the Bible?

He opened their understanding, that they might understand the Scriptures. Luke 24 : 25, 45 ; Acts 8 : 29, 31 ; Ps. 119 : 18.

What did Paul remind Timothy he had learned from his childhood?

He said, From a child thou hast known the holy Scriptures. 2 Tim. 3 : 15.

What did Paul add the Scriptures are able to do?

Which are able to make thee wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus. 2 Tim. 3 : 15.

Are all the Scriptures profitable?

Yes; for doctrine, for reproof, for correction and instruction in righteousness. 2 Tim. 3 : 16.

Are children to be taught the holy Scriptures?

Thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children, and bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. Deut. 6 : 7; Eph. 6 : 4; Deut. 11 : 19; 31 : 12; Gen. 18 : 19; Ps. 78 : 5, 6.

What has been the effect on the nations where the word of God has been kept from the people?

They have been the slaves of superstition

nd of men. Deut. 28 : 47, 48, 68 ; 1 Sam. : 7, 11 ; Judges 2 : 14. See, also, all history, and the present state of papal and pagan countries.

What has been the effect where the word of God has had free course and been glorified?

Freedom and prosperity. Deut. 28 : 1-13 ; Is. 89 : 15 ; 33 : 12.

What does the Bible say of liberty and freedom?

Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty : if the Son shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed. 2 Cor. 3 : 17 ; John : 36, 32, 34 ; Gal. 5 : 1 ; 2 Tim. 2 : 26.

OF GOD.

Who is God?

Our heavenly Father. Matt. 6 : 9, 32 ; 2 Cor. 6 : 18.

What is God?

God is a spirit. John 4 : 24.

What is a spirit?

An unseen being, who has not flesh and bones as we have. Luke 24 : 39 ; 23 : 46 ; Heb. 1 : 14.

What does the Bible mean when it speaks of God as having eyes, and ears, and hands?

To teach us that God sees, and hears, and

works. 2 Chron. 16 : 9 ; Ps. 21 : 8 ; Isa. 52 : 10.

Where is God ?

God is everywhere. Jer. 23 : 23, 24 ; Ps. 139 : 8, 9.

Can you see God ?

No, I can not see God ; but he always sees me. Gen. 16 : 13 ; Ps. 139 : 16 ; 1 Sam. 16 : 7.

Does God see all things ?

Yes ; all things are naked and opened unto the eyes of Him with whom we have to do. Heb. 4 : 13.

What does the Bible say of them who say there is no God ?

The fool hath said in his heart, There is no God. Ps. 14 : 1.

How does the Psalmist answer them who say the Lord will not see nor regard the workers of iniquity ?

Understand, ye brutish ; and ye fools, when will ye be wise ? He that planted the ear, shall he not hear ? He that formed the eye, shall he not see ? He that teacheth man knowledge, shall not he know ? Ps. 94 : 7, 8.

Does God know all things ?

Yes ; nothing can be hid from God. Ps. 139 : 4, 7, 12 ; John 16 : 30 ; 21 : 17.

What does the Psalmist say of God's knowing our thoughts?

Thou understandest my thought afar off; and art acquainted with all my ways. Ps. 139 : 2, 3; 1 John 3 : 20; Ps. 19 : 14.

What does the Psalmist say of God's knowing our words?

There is not a word in my tongue, but lo, O Lord, thou knowest it altogether. Ps. 139 : 4; Matt. 12 : 36.

Can God do all things?

Yes; with God all things are possible. Matt. 19 : 26; Job 42 : 2; Jer. 32 : 17; Ps. 135 : 6; Mark 10 : 27.

Had God ever a beginning?

No; he is from everlasting. Ps. 93 : 2; Rev. 1 : 8; Rom. 1 : 20; Exod. 3 : 14.

Will God ever have an end?

No; he is from everlasting to everlasting. Ps. 90 : 2; Heb. 13 : 8; Rom. 16 : 26.

What is the character of God?

He is holy, just, and good. Ps. 99 : 5, 9; Hab. 1 : 13; Ps. 89 : 14; 1 Pet. 1 : 16; Isa. 45 : 21; 1 John 1 : 9; Lam. 3 : 22.

Is not God also merciful?

Yes; he is merciful and gracious, long-suffering, forgiving iniquity and sin. Exod. 34 : 6; Ps. 103 : 8; 2 Cor. 1 : 3; James 5 : 11.

What one word shows the character of God?

God is Love. 1 John 4 : 16.

How did God show his love in creation?

He created all things very good. Gen. 1 : 31 ; Rom. 1 : 19, 20.

How does God show his love in his providence?

He preserves and takes care of us and all creatures. Ps. 36 : 6 ; Jer. 31 : 3 ; Ps. 145 : 9 ; 147 : 9.

How does God show his love in his law?

His law is love. Love to God and love to our neighbor. Matt. 22 : 37, 39.

How does God show his love in the Gospel?

He gave his Son to die for us. John 3 : 16 ; Rom. 5 : 8.

Repeat a text showing how much God loved us?

For God so loved the world that he gave his only-begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life. John 3 : 16 ; Rom. 5 : 8 ; 8 : 32 ; 1 John 4 : 10.

What names does God take to show his love for us?

He calls himself our Father, Saviour, Husband, Friend, Shepherd, Comforter, and many such names. 2 Cor. 6 : 18 ; Titus 3 : 4 ; Matt.

12 : 50 ; Mark 3 : 35 ; 2 Cor. 11 : 2 ; Ps. 23 ;
John 10 : 14 ; 15 : 14, 15.

Does God ever change ?

No ; with him there is no variableness, neither shadow of turning. James 1 : 17 ; Mal. 3 : 6.

OF THE TRINITY.

Are there more Gods than one ?

There is only one God. Deut. 6 : 4 ; 1 Tim. 2 : 5 ; Isa. 45 : 5 ; 1 Cor. 8 : 4, 6.

In how many persons does this one God exist ?

In three persons. Matt. 28 : 19 ; 1 John 5 : 7 ; John 10 : 30 ; 14 : 9 ; 14 : 26 ; 15 : 26 ; Acts 5 : 3, 4.

What are the three persons in the Godhead ?

The Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. Matt. 28 : 19 ; 2 Cor. 13 : 14 ; Eph. 4 : 6 ; Rom. 9 : 5 ; 1 John 5 : 20 ; Isa. 9 : 6 ; Heb. 1 : 8 ; Acts 5 : 3, 4 ; John 5 : 21 ; 16 : 13.

Do not these three persons make three Gods ?

No ; they are one and the same God. 1 John 5 : 7 ; Matt. 28 : 19 ; Deut 6 : 4.

In what is it shown that the three persons in the Godhead are equal ?

In their names, their attributes, their works, and their worship. Jer. 23 : 6 ; 1 John 5 : 20 ; Heb. 1 : 8 ; Acts 5 : 3, 4 ; John 1 : 1 ; Isa.

9 : 6 ; John 2 : 24, 25 ; 1 Cor. 2 : 10, 11 ; Heb. 9 : 14 ; Col. 1 : 16 ; Gen. 1 : 2 ; John 1 : 3 ; Matt. 28 : 19 ; 2 Cor. 13 : 14 ; Phil. 2 : 10, 11 ; John 5 : 23 ; 14 : 1.

How did God the Father show his love for you ?

He gave his Son to die for me. John 3 : 16 ; 1 John 4 : 9, 14.

How did God the Son show his love for you ?

He died on the cross for my sins. 1 Pet. 2 : 24 ; 1 Cor. 15 : 3, 4.

How does God the Holy Ghost show his love for you ?

He makes me a child of God, and abides in me. Rom. 8 : 11, 14, 16 ; 1 Cor. 3 : 16 ; 6 : 19 ; John 14 : 16, 26.

OF CREATION.

Who made you ?

God. Gen. 1 : 27 ; Ps. 119 : 73.

What else did God make ?

God made all things. Gen. 1 : 1 ; Rev. 4 : 11 ; Neh. 9 : 6.

Repeat the first verse in the Bible.

In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. Gen. 1 : 1.

What does the Bible say of Jesus Christ being our Creator ?

By him were all things created, that are in

heaven, and that are in earth, visible and invisible. Col. 1 : 16 ; Heb. 1 : 2 ; 1 Cor. 8 : 6 ; John 1 : 10.

Of what did God make all things ?

Of nothing. Heb. 11 : 3.

How or by what did God make all things ?

By his word. God said, Let there be light, and there was light. Heb. 11 : 3 ; Ps. 33 : 6 ; Gen. 1 : 3.

In what time did God make all things ?

In six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is. Gen. 1 : 31 ; Exod. 20 : 11.

What did God do on the seventh day ?

He rested the seventh day, and hallowed it. Gen. 2 : 3 ; Exod. 20 : 11.

Did God make all things good ?

God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good. Gen. 1 : 31.

Why did God create all things ?

For his own pleasure they are and were created. Rev. 4 : 11.

Why should all creatures glorify God ?

Because he is worthy to receive glory and honor and power. Rev. 4 : 11 ; 5 : 11, 12, 13 ; Rom. 11 : 36.

What does the creation of the heavens and the firmament declare and show ?

The heavens declare the glory of God ; and

the firmament showeth his handiwork. Ps. 19 : 1.

May the invisible things of God be seen and understood by the things that are made ?

Yes ; even his eternal power and Godhead. Rom. 1 : 20.

Why did God make you ?

To glorify and enjoy him. Phil. 3 : 1 ; 4 : 4 ; 1 Tim. 6 : 17 ; 1 Cor. 10 : 31 ; Deut. 12 : 12, 18 ; Ps. 73 : 25, 26.

How can we enjoy God ?

By having constant loving communion with him. 2 Cor. 13 : 14.

Does God tell us to enjoy him ?

Yes ; he says, Rejoice in the Lord alway. Phil. 4 : 4 ; 3 : 1 ; Ps. 32 : 11 ; 100 : 2 ; Rom. 5 : 11 ; 1 Thess. 5 : 16 ; 1 Pet. 1 : 8 ; Deut. 12 : 18 ; Ps. 73 : 25, 26 ; 65 : 4 ; 89 : 16.

Does God say we may hold constant communion with him ?

Yes ; God says, I will dwell in you and walk in you. And I will be a father unto you. 2 Cor. 6 : 16, 18 ; Exod. 29 : 45 ; John 14 : 23 ; Gen 5 : 24 ; 1 John 1 : 3.

How can you glorify God ?

By loving him, and doing what he commands. 1 Sam. 15 : 22 ; John 14 : 21.

Should we glorify God in all that we do ?

Whether, therefore, ye eat, or drink, or

whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God
1 Cor. 10 : 31.

Why ought you, above all others, to glorify God?

Because he made me, and redeemed me
and takes care of me. 1 Cor. 6 : 20.

Should we glorify God for redeeming us?

Yes. For ye are bought with a price
therefore glorify God in your body, and in
your spirit, which are God's. 1 Cor. 6 : 20
Rom. 14 : 8 ; 2 Cor. 5 : 15.

OF THE PROVIDENCE OF GOD.

Does God leave the world to take care of itself?

No ; he preserves and governs all his creatures. Neh. 9 : 6 ; John 5 : 17 ; Col. 1 : 17
Gen. 45 : 7 ; Ps. 103 : 19 ; Prov. 16 : 9 ; Ps
36 : 6.

How is the Lord Jesus Christ spoken of as controlling all things?

All things were created by him and for him
and by him all things consist. Col. 1 : 17 ;
Heb. 1 : 3 ; Eph. 1 : 22 ; Matt. 28 : 18, 20.

Does God know beforehand every thing that will happen?

Yes ; He says, I am God, and there is none
like me, declaring the end from the beginning

and from ancient times the things that are not yet done. Isa. 46 : 9, 10.

Does God determine and control every thing that comes to pass ?

Yes ; they are predestinated according to the purpose of Him who worketh all things after the counsel of his own will. Eph. 1 : 4, 5, 11 ; Isa. 46 : 10 ; Gen. 45 : 5 ; Acts 2 : 23 ; 3 : 18 ; 4 : 28 ; Rom. 9 : 11, 18 ; Acts 15 : 18 ; 17 : 26 ; 2 Thess. 2 : 13 ; 1 Pet. 1 : 2, 5.

Does the Lord control all things with a heartless law ?

No ; the Lord is good to all, and his tender mercies are over all his works. Ps. 145 : 9.

What is God's controlling and providing for his creatures called ? [11 : 40.

The providence of God. Ps. 65 : 9 ; Heb.

Does God control the actions of wicked men ?

Yes ; and brings good out from them.

What did Joseph tell his brethren who had sold him for a slave ?

Ye thought evil against me ; but God meant it unto good, to save much people alive. Gen. 45 : 5, 7, 20.

When God sent the king of Assyria to punish the Jews, what does he say of the king of Assyria ?

Howbeit he meaneth not so, neither doth

his heart think so; but it is in his heart to destroy and cut off nations. Isa. 10 : 5, 6, 7.

Therefore, what did God say he would do to the king of Assyria ?

I will punish the king of Assyria. Isa. 10 : 12, 13, 15.

What did Peter tell the Jews when he spoke to them of their crucifying Christ ?

Him, being delivered by the determinate counsel and foreknowledge of God, ye have taken, and by wicked hands have crucified and slain. Acts 2 : 23; 3 : 18; 4 : 28.

Are the wicked then to blame ?

Yes; because they do it with wicked hearts.

How does God provide food for us ?

He gives us rain from heaven and fruitful seasons. Acts 14 : 17.

Does he show this kindness to all men ?

He maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust. Matt. 5 : 45.

Does God provide food for all creatures ?

Yes; he giveth to the beast his food, and to the young ravens which cry. Ps. 147 : 9; 145 : 15.

What does Christ say about God's care for sparrows ?

Not one of them is forgotten before God. Luke 12 : 6; Matt. 10 : 29.

What does Christ say about God's care for us ?

The very hairs of your head are all numbered. Fear ye not, therefore, ye are of more value than many sparrows. Matt. 10 : 30 ; 6 : 32, 33 ; Luke 12 : 24, 28, 30.

What do we learn about God in creation ?

His being, his power, his wisdom, and his love.

What does God's providence teach us ?

That he is holy, long-suffering, and good.

How does God show his long-suffering ?

He spares the lives of sinners for a long time. Rom. 2 : 4 ; Ecc. 8 : 11 ; Ps. 78 : 38.

What is the providence of God toward them who love him ?

All things work together for their good. Rom. 8 : 28.

OF ANGELS.

Did God create any thing besides what we see ?

Yes ; he made angels.

What are angels ?

Unseen, powerful beings. 2 Pet. 2 : 11 ; 2 Kings 19 : 35 ; 1 Chron. 21 : 15 ; Matt. 25 : 31 ; Col. 1 : 16 ; 2 Thess. 1 : 7.

What do the angels do ?

They minister to God and to his people. Ps. 103 : 20 ; Heb. 1 : 14 ; Matt. 25 : 31.

Can the angels see us?

Yes; for they have charge of us. Ps. 91 : 11, 12; Heb. 1 : 14.

What does Christ say of the angels and little children?

In heaven their angels always behold the face of God. Matt. 18 : 10.

Are there many angels?

Yes, multitudes, an innumerable company. Luke 2 : 13; Heb. 12 : 22; Rev. 5 : 11.

Have the angels names?

Yes; one is named Gabriel, and another Michael. Luke 1 : 19, 26; Dan. 9 : 21; 10 : 13; Jude 9.

Have they different titles and rank?

Yes; angel, archangel, cherub and seraph. Jude 9; 1 Thess. 4 : 16; Col. 1 : 16; Gen. 3 : 24; Isa. 6 : 2; Ezek. 10 : 3, 7.

Have angels ever been seen?

Yes, often. Two angels delivered Lot from Sodom; an angel delivered Peter from prison. Gen. 19 : 15; Acts 12 : 7; Judges 13 : 3, 19, 20; 1 Kings 19 : 5; Mark 16 : 5; Luke 1 : 11; 24 : 4.

What does the Bible say about angels being interested in Christ's kingdom in the world?

Which things the angels desire to look into.
1 Pet. 1 : 12.

Are angels interested in the salvation of sinners?

Yes. There is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth. Luke 15 : 10.

Are the angels directed to worship the Lord Jesus Christ?

Yes. God said, Let all the angels of God worship him. Heb. 1 : 6.

When the Lord Jesus comes at the end of the world, what will the angels do?

Then shall he send his angels, and shall gather together his elect. Matt. 24 : 31; Mark 13 : 27.

DEVILS AND EVIL SPIRITS.

Did God create angels good?

Yes. Gen. 1 : 31.

Did they all continue good?

No; some sinned and fell. Jude 6.

What is the doom of the angels that kept not their first estate?

They are reserved in everlasting chains under darkness, unto the judgment of the great day. Jude 6; Matt. 25 : 41; 2 Pet. 2 : 4; Rev. 20 : 10.

What are the fallen angels called?

Devils, and demons, or evil spirits. Deut.

32 : 17 ; Matt. 4 : 24 ; 8 : 16, 28, 33 ; Luke 7 : 21 ; Acts 19 : 12.

What is the nature of the evil spirits ?

They are powerful, active, cunning, and malignant. Job 1 : 6 ; Matt. 4 : 9 ; 1 Pet. 5 : 8 ; Gen. 3 : 1, 5 ; Mark 5 : 5 ; 9 : 20.

How are they described ?

As evil spirits, lying spirits, and unclean spirits. Luke 4 : 36 ; 7 : 21 ; Mark 5 : 13 ; 1 Kings 22 : 22 ; 2 Chron. 18 : 21 ; Mark 9 : 25 ; Acts 5 : 16 ; 19 : 12, 16.

What is their leader called ?

The Old Serpent, Satan, and the Devil. Rev. 20 : 2 ; 12 : 9.

Do not the devils believe there is one God ?

Yes ; the devils believe and tremble. James 2 : 19.

Does the devil love us ? [Matt. 4 : 1.

No ; he tries to make us sin. Gen. 3 : 1 ;

How does he make us sin ?

By putting bad thoughts into our hearts, and tempting us. Gen. 3 : 1 ; John 13 : 2, 27 ; Luke 8 : 12.

Does the Bible speak of devils entering into persons ?

Yes ; out of Mary Magdalene Jesus cast seven devils, and out of a Gadarene, a legion, or many devils. Luke 8 : 2 ; Mark 16 : 9 ; Luke 8 : 30.

Are other instances mentioned of casting out devils?

Yes, many. Matt. 4 : 24 ; 8 : 16, 28 ; 12 : 22, 43 ; 17 : 18 ; Mark 1 : 32 ; 5 : 15 ; 16 : 17 ; Luke 4 : 33 ; 9 : 42 ; 11 : 14 ; Acts 5 : 16 ; 8 : 7 ; 16 : 18.

What does God say of them who consult with a familiar spirit, or a wizard, or with the dead?

All that do these things are an abomination unto the Lord. I will even set my face against that soul, and will cut him off from among his people. Deut. 18 : 11, 12 ; Levit. 20 : 6 ; 19 : 31 ; 1 Chron. 10 : 13 ; 2 Kings 21 : 6 ; Isa. 8 : 19 ; 47 : 13, 14 ; Acts 16 : 16.

What is recorded of Satan and Judas Iscariot?

Then entered Satan into Judas surnamed Iscariot. Luke 22 : 3 ; John 13 : 27.

Was Jesus ever tempted by the devil?

Yes ; he was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin. Heb. 4 : 15 ; Matt. 4 : 1 ; Luke 4 : 2.

What assurance does that give us?

That he is able to succor them that are tempted. Heb. 2 : 18.

What does the Bible say of Satan and his ministers transforming themselves?

His ministers transform themselves into

the apostles of Christ. And no marvel; for Satan himself is transformed into an angel of light. 2 Cor. 11 : 13, 14, 15 ; 2 : 11 ; John 8 : 44.

Against whom have Christians to wrestle ?

Against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against wicked spirits in high places. Eph. 6 : 12 ; Acts 13 : 10 ; 2 Cor. 11 : 15 ; John 8 : 44.

How does the Bible caution us against the devil ?

Be sober, be vigilant ; because your adversary, the devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about, seeking whom he may devour. 1 Pet. 5 : 8 ; Eph. 6 : 11, 16.

How does the Bible direct us to act toward the devil ?

Resist the devil, and he will flee from you. James 4 : 7.

How can we resist and overcome the devil ?

By faith in Christ, by the word of God, and by prayer. Eph. 6 : 16, 17 ; Matt. 6 : 13 ; Luke 22 : 40 ; James 4 : 7 ; 2 Tim. 2 : 26.

For what purpose was the Son of God manifested ?

That he might destroy the works of the devil. 1 John 3 : 8 ; Heb. 2 : 14.

OF ADAM AND EVE.

GENESIS, 2D AND 3D CHAPTERS.

Who were our first parents ?

Adam and Eve.

When God created Adam, what did he say about Adam's being alone ?

God said, It is not good that man should be alone; I will make an help meet for him. Gen. 2 : 18.

When God gave Eve to be Adam's wife, what did he say ?

A man shall cleave unto his wife; and they twain shall be one flesh. Gen. 2 : 24; Matt. 19 : 5.

What did Christ say of those who are united in marriage ?

What God hath joined together, let not man put asunder. Mark 10 : 9.

What does Christ say of marriage after death ?

When they shall rise from the dead, they neither marry, nor are given in marriage; but are as the angels which are in heaven. Matt. 22 : 30; Mark 12 : 25.

Of what was Adam made ? [3 : 19.

Of the dust of the ground. Gen. 2 : 7;

Of what was Eve made ?

Eve was made of a rib which the Lord took from Adam. Gen. 2 : 22.

Are all the people in the world descended from Adam and Eve?

Yes. Eve was the mother of all living. God hath made of one blood all nations of men. Gen. 3 : 20; 9 : 19; Acts 17 : 26; Rom. 5 : 12; 1 Cor. 15 : 22.

What did God give Adam and Eve besides bodies?

He gave them souls. Gen. 2 : 7.

Have you a soul as well as a body?

Yes; I have a soul that can never die. Matt. 10 : 28.

How do you know that you have a soul?

Because I can think about God and the world to come.

Which is worth the most, your soul or your body?

My soul. Matt. 16 : 26.

Will your body die?

Yes; my body shall return unto dust. Gen. 3 : 19; Eccl. 12 : 7.

What does the Bible say about the value of the soul?

For what is a man profited, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul? Matt. 16 : 26.

Did God make Adam and Eve good?

Yes; he made them holy and happy. Gen. 1 : 27, 31; Eccl. 7 : 29.

What dominion did God give to Adam?

Dominion over every living thing. Gen. 1 : 28 ; Ps. 8 : 6, 8 ; Heb. 2 : 7, 8.

THE GARDEN OF EDEN.

Where did God put Adam and Eve?

In the garden of Eden or Paradise.

What is the meaning of the word "Paradise"?

It means "a garden of delights where God is." Luke 23 : 43 ; 2 Cor. 12 : 4 ; Rev. 2 : 7.

What is the meaning of the word Eden?

It means "a delight."

What is said of the planting of the garden of Eden?

The Lord God planted a garden, and out of the ground made he to grow every tree that is pleasant to the sight and good for food. Gen. 2 : 8.

When man was put in the garden of Eden, what had he?

Man was put in a paradise, or garden of delights, where he had a loving communion with God and the control of all things.

Does God want us to be gloomy and unhappy?

No ; He giveth us all things richly to enjoy. 1 Tim. 6 : 17 ; Eccl. 5 : 18, 19.

What two trees are especially spoken of as being in Eden?

The tree of life, and the tree of knowledge of good and evil. Gen. 2 : 9.

What was Adam to do in the garden of Eden?

He was to dress it and to keep it. Gen. 2 : 15.

Had he work to do before he sinned?

Yes; all good beings work.

What does Christ say about God working?

My Father worketh hitherto, and I work. John 5 : 17.

Were Adam and Eve allowed to eat of the trees in the garden?

Yes; of all but one. Gen. 2 : 16, 17.

What was that tree called?

The tree of the knowledge of good and evil. Gen. 2 : 17.

What did God tell Adam would be the penalty, if he ate of that tree?

Thou shalt surely die; or, dying, thou shalt die. Gen. 2 : 17.

MANIFESTATIONS OF GOD.

Did God make himself known to Adam and Eve?

Yes; he talked with them. Gen. 3 : 8.

Has God talked with any other persons since?

Yes; he talked with Noah, with Abraham, with Moses and Samuel, and with many others. Gen. 6 : 13 ; 9 : 1 ; 12 : 1, 7 ; Exod. 3 : 4, 14 ; 6 : 1 ; 19 : 19 ; 1 Kings 19 : 12 ; 1 Sam. 3 : 4, 6 ; 8 : 7 ; 15 : 10.

Has God made his presence known in other ways?

Yes; sometimes by fire, sometimes in a cloud, and sometimes as a man. Levit. 9 : 24 ; 10 : 2 ; 1 Kings 18 : 38 ; Exod. 40 : 38 ; Levit. 16 : 2 ; 1 Kings 8 : 10 ; Gen. 17 : 1, 22 ; 18 : 1 ; 26 : 2.

How has God manifested or revealed himself most clearly?

In his Son, the Lord Jesus Christ; God manifest in the flesh. John 1 : 18 ; 14 : 9 ; 1 Tim. 3 : 16 ; Heb. 1 : 2.

How does God manifest his presence now?

By the presence of the Holy Ghost. Acts 2 : 1, 4 ; 4 : 31 ; 10 : 44.

How is the presence of the Holy Ghost known?

By his changing the hearts and lives of men. John 14 : 26 ; 16 : 13 ; Acts 2 : 4 ; 6 : 5, 8 ; 10 : 44 ; 9 : 17, 20 ; 1 Cor. 12 : 3-11 ; Gal. 5 : 22.

What is the change of heart called?

A new birth and a new creation. John 3 : 5 ; Eph. 2 : 1 ; 4 : 24 ; 2 Cor. 5 : 17.

THE FALL.

GENESIS, 3D CHAPTER.

Did Adam obey God's commands?

No ; he sinned against God.

What is sin ?

Sin is doing what God forbids, or not doing what God tell us to do. 1 John 3 : 4 ; Gal. 3 : 10.

What is the punishment or wages of sin ?

The wages of sin is death, of the body and of the soul. Rom. 6 : 23 ; Ps. 9 : 17 ; Rom. 5 : 12 ; Ezek. 18 : 4, 20 ; Gen. 2 : 17.

What was the sin of our first parents ?

Disobedience.

How did they disobey God ?

By eating the forbidden fruit. Gen. 2 : 16, 17 ; 3 : 6.

Who tempted them to sin ?

The devil tempted Eve to eat the fruit, and she gave it to Adam. Gen. 3 : 4, 6 ; 2 Cor. 11 : 3 ; 1 Tim. 2 : 14.

After Adam and Eve sinned, how did they regard God ?

They were afraid of him, and hid them-

selves. Gen. 3 : 8 ; Judges 6 : 22 ; 13 : 22 ; Isa. 6 : 5 ; Luke 5 : 8.

When God spoke to Adam about his disobedience, how did Adam try to throw the blame on others ?

He said, The woman whom thou gavest to be with me, she gave me of the tree. Gen. 3 : 12.

When God spoke to Eve about disobeying him, how did she try to excuse herself ?

She said, The serpent beguiled me, and I did eat. Gen. 3 : 13.

What was the first temptation ? [3 : 1.

To doubt God ; not to believe him. Gen.

What is the message of the Gospel ?

Repent and believe. Mark 1 : 15 ; John 3 : 16 ; 6 : 29 ; Mark 16 : 16 ; Acts 16 : 31.

In what form did the devil appear to Eve ?

In the form of a serpent. Gen. 3 : 1.

What was the devil afterward called ?

That Old Serpent. Rev. 12 : 9 ; 20 : 2.

What did God say to the serpent because he tempted Eve ?

Because thou hast done this, thou art cursed. Gen. 3 : 14.

What promise of the coming of Christ did God then give ?

He said, The seed of the woman should bruise the head of the serpent. Gen. 3 : 15.

What was meant by the seed of the woman?

Jesus Christ.

What was meant by the bruising of the serpent's head?

Overthrowing the power of the devil. Heb. 2 : 14 ; Rom. 16 : 20.

For what purpose was the Son of God manifested?

That he might destroy the works of the devil. 1 John 3 : 8.

What else was cursed because of the sin of man? [Gen. 3 : 17.

God said, Cursed is the ground for thy sake.

What effect had sin on our first parents?

Instead of being holy and happy, they became sinful and miserable. Gen. 3 : 10, 17.

What other effect had sin on them?

They began to die. Rom. 5 : 12.

How long did Adam live?

Nine hundred and thirty years. Gen. 5 : 5.

What effect has the sin of Adam on us and on all his children?

We are born in a state of sin and misery. Ps. 51 : 5 ; Isa. 64 : 6 ; Job 5 : 7 ; Eph. 2 : 3 ; 1 Cor. 15 : 22 ; Rom. 5 : 19 ; Jer. 17 : 9.

Is every body a sinner?

Yes ; there is none righteous ; no, not one.

For all have sinned. Rom. 3 : 10, 23 ; Mark 7 : 21, 22 ; 1 John 5 : 19 ; Eccl. 7 : 20.

What are the results to those who continue in sin in this world?

Vile affections ; strong delusions ; believing a lie ; and blindness of heart. Rom. 1 : 24, 26, 28 ; 2 Thess. 2 : 11 ; Eph. 4 : 18.

What will be the doom of sinners in the next world, if they do not repent?

Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels. Matt. 25 : 41 ; Mark 9 : 43 ; Luke 16 : 24, 26 ; John 3 : 36 ; 2 Thess. 1 : 8, 9 ; Rev. 14 : 11.

Did Adam and Eve remain in the garden of Eden?

No ; God drove them out. Gen. 3 : 24.

CAIN AND ABEL.

GENESIS, 4TH CHAPTER.

Who were Cain and Abel?

Sons of Adam and Eve. Gen. 4 : 1, 2.

Were they brought up to work?

Yes.

What was Cain's occupation?

Cain was a tiller of the ground. Gen. 4 : 2.

What was Abel's occupation?

Abel was a keeper of sheep. Gen. 4 : 2.

Were they taught to worship God?

Yes.

What was their manner of worship?

They brought offerings unto the Lord.

What offering did Cain bring?

The fruit of the ground. Gen. 4 : 3.

What offering did Abel bring?

The firstling of his flock. Gen. 4 : 4.

Whose offering did the Lord accept?

Abel's. Gen. 4 : 4.

Why did the Lord prefer Abel's sacrifice?

Because Abel offered it by faith. Heb. 11 : 4.

What did Abel's sacrifice represent?

Christ, the Lamb of God. John 1 : 29, 36 ; Acts 8 : 32 ; Rev. 5 : 6 ; 1 Pet. 1 : 19, 21.

What did Cain then do?

He killed his brother Abel. Gen. 4 : 8.

Why did Cain kill Abel?

Because his own works were evil, and his brother's righteous. 1 John 3 : 12.

What effect has Abel's faith and sacrifice on us?

By it, he, being dead, yet speaketh. Heb. 11 : 4.

When the Lord said unto Cain, Where is Abel thy brother, what reply did Cain make?

He said, I know not : am I my brother's keeper? Gen. 4 : 9 ; Ezek. 33 : 7, 8 ; John 1 : 41.

What became of Cain ?

He became a fugitive and a vagabond on the earth. Gen. 4 : 12.

What is said of some of the descendants of Cain ?

They built the first city, and were the first musicians, mechanics, and manufacturers in the world. Gen. 4 : 17, 20, 21, 22.

Did their education or knowledge make them better ?

No ; education without Christianity never does. It only gives the natural heart more power to do evil. Gen. 6 : 5 ; 8 : 21 ; Eccles. 7 : 29 ; Rom. 1 : 21, 22 ; 1 Cor. 1 : 20, 21.

ENOCH.

Who was Enoch ? [5 : 21.

The seventh from Adam. Jude 14 ; Gen.

What is said of Enoch's faith ?

Enoch walked with God. Gen. 5 : 21 ; Heb. 11 : 5.

What does that mean ?

He pleased God and had constant communion with him. Heb. 11 : 5.

What did Enoch prophesy ?

That the Lord was coming with his saints, to execute judgment upon all. Jude 14.

What happened to Enoch ?

He was translated. Heb. 11 : 5 ; Jude 14.

What does that mean?

He did not die. God took him to heaven.

Gen. 5 : 24 ; Heb. 11 : 5.

Can we walk with God now?

Yes ; if we love the Lord Jesus Christ and keep his words.

What does Christ promise to them that love him and keep his words?

My Father will love him, and we will come unto him, and make our abode with him. John 14 : 23.

What does God say about walking with them who believe?

I will dwell in them, and walk in them, and be a Father unto them. 2 Cor. 6 : 16, 18 ; Levit. 26 : 12 ; 1 John 4 : 15 ; 1 Cor. 3 : 16.

THE DELUGE.

GENESIS, 6TH, 7TH, AND 8TH CHAPTERS.

Has the world ever been destroyed? [3 : 6.

Yes ; by a flood of water. 2 Pet. 2 : 5 ;

Who sent the flood?

God sent the flood. Gen. 6 : 13, 17.

Why did God destroy the world with a flood? [6 : 7.

Because men had become so wicked. Gen.

What was one of the causes which made the whole world become wicked?

The sons of God, or the Lord's people, married the children of the world. Gen. 6 : 2.

What warning did the Lord give the Jews about the marriage of their children with the heathen?

Thou shalt make no marriages with them; for they will turn away thy children from following me. Deut. 7 : 3, 4; Gen. 6 : 2, 3; Exod. 34 : 16; Josh. 23 : 12, 13; Judges 3 : 6, 7.

What are the injunctions to Christians about marriage?

Be not unequally yoked with unbelievers. Marry only in the Lord. 2 Cor. 6 : 14; 1 Cor. 7 : 39.

To whom did God say he was going to destroy the world with a flood?

Noah. Gen. 6 : 13, 17.

What did God tell Noah to do?

To build an ark, to save himself and his family. Gen. 6 : 14.

How did Noah show his faith?

By faith Noah, being warned of God of things not seen as yet, prepared an ark to the saving of his house. Heb. 11 : 7.

How many sons had Noah?

Three.

What are their names?

Shem, Ham, and Japheth. Gen. 7 : 13.

Who were saved in the ark?

Noah and his wife, and his three sons and their wives. Gen. 6 : 18 ; 7 : 23 ; 1 Pet. 3 : 20.

What went into the ark besides Noah and his family?

Of every clean beast suitable for sacrifice, seven, and two of each kind of animals and birds. Gen. 6 : 19.

What is said of the long-suffering of God to the rest of the world before the flood came?

The long-suffering of God waited in the days of Noah while the ark was a-preparing. , 1 Pet. 3 : 20.

How long was the ark building?

One hundred and twenty years. Gen. 6 : 3.

During that time, what is said of Noah's preaching?

Noah was a preacher of righteousness; and the spirit of Christ preached through him. 1 Pet. 3 : 19, 20 ; 2 Pet. 2 : 5 ; Heb. 11 : 7.

Did the people believe Noah, and repent?

No.

What did the flood destroy?

Every living substance upon the face of the ground, man and cattle, and the creeping

things, and the birds; only Noah and they that were with him in the ark remained alive. Gen. 7 : 21, 23; Matt. 24 : 37.

When Noah came out of the ark, what did he do first?

He builded an altar unto the Lord, and offered burnt-offerings on the altar. Gen. 8 : 20.

What did the Lord then do?

He made a covenant with Noah, that he would not destroy the earth again with a flood. Gen. 8 : 21; 9 : 11, 17.

Has not God said he will destroy the world again?

Yes; at the last day. 2 Pet. 3 : 7; Heb. 12 : 26.

What will happen to the earth at the last day?

The earth, and the works that are therein, shall be burned up. 2 Pet. 3 : 10; Luke 17 : 26; Matt. 24 : 37.

Were those saved who helped to build the ark?

No; only those who entered the ark.

Will helping to build churches, or support churches, save them who do so?

No; not without they enter through the door of the sheep, the Lord Jesus Christ. John 10 : 7-9.

ABRAHAM.

Who was Abraham?

The father of the Jews. John 8 : 39.

When did Abraham live?

Nineteen hundred years before Christ came.

What was he called?

The friend of God. James 2 : 23.

What is he said to be?

The father of all them that believe. Rom.
4 : 11.

What is said of his faith?

Abraham believed God, and it was accounted to him for righteousness. Gal. 3 : 6; Heb.
11 : 8; James 2 : 23.

How did he show his faith?

He went forth at the command of God, not knowing whither he went. Gen. 12 : 1; Heb.
11 : 8.

What was the name of Abraham's wife?

Sarah.

When Sarah was old and childless, what did God promise to Abraham?

Sarah thy wife shall have a son. Gen.
18 : 10, 14; Heb. 11 : 11.

How old was Abraham when Isaac was born?

An hundred years old. Gen. 21 : 5; Heb.
11 : 12; Rom. 4 : 19.

What did Abraham offer at God's command?

He offered up Isaac, his son. Gen. 22 : 1-19 ; Heb. 11 : 17.

Did God let Abraham sacrifice Isaac?

No; God provided a ram to be sacrificed in his stead. Gen. 22 : 13.

What did God promise Abraham?

I will bless thee; and in thee shall all the families of the earth be blessed. Gen. 12 : 3.

To whom did this promise refer?

To the Lord Jesus Christ. Acts 3 : 26 ; Rom. 9 : 5.

Did Abraham believe in the Lord Jesus Christ?

Yes. Jesus said, Abraham rejoiced to see my day : and he saw it, and was glad. John 8 : 56.

What covenant did God make with Abraham and his children?

I will be a God to thee, and to thy seed after thee. Gen. 17 : 7 ; Acts 2 : 39 ; 1 Cor. 7 : 14.

What seal did God give to them of his covenant?

Circumcision. Gen. 17 : 10, 14.

What did God say of Abraham's training his children in the Lord?

I know him, that he will command his chil-

dren and his household after him, and they shall keep the way of the Lord. Gen. 18 : 19 ; Deut. 4 : 9, 10 ; 6 : 6, 7 ; 11 : 19, 21 ; 32 : 46 ; Eph. 6 : 4 ; 2 Tim. 3 : 15.

What blessing did the Lord connect with Abraham's faithfulness in keeping his covenant ?

That the Lord may bring upon Abraham that which he hath spoken of him. Gen. 18 : 19 ; 1 Sam. 2 : 30, 31.

What is recorded afterward of Eli's not commanding his children ?

His sons made themselves vile, and he restrained them not. 1 Sam. 2 : 12, 29 ; 3 : 13.

What was the consequence ?

Grief to himself, ruin to his sons, and disgrace to Israel. 1 Sam. 2 : 31, 33 ; 3 : 11, 14 ; 4 : 11, 17, 18, 21.

ISAAC AND ISHMAEL.

Who were Isaac and Ishmael ?

Sons of Abraham.

Which of them inherited the covenant promise made by God to Abraham ?

Isaac. Gen. 17 : 19, 21 ; 21 : 12 ; 26 : 24.

How did Isaac show his faith ?

By obeying God, and worshipping him. Gen. 26 : 2, 5 ; 26 : 25 ; 28 : 3, 4.

What prayer did Abraham offer for Ishmael? [17 : 19.

That Ishmael might live before God. Gen.

Did God hear and answer Abraham's prayer for Ishmael?

Yes.

What did God promise Abraham concerning Ishmael?

I have blessed him, and will make him a great nation. Gen. 17 : 20 ; 21 : 13.

What did God say of Ishmael?

He will be a wild man ; his hand will be against every man, and every man's hand will be against him ; and he shall dwell in the presence of all his brethren. Gen. 16 : 12.

Has that prophecy been fulfilled?

Yes ; it has been fulfilling ever since it was made, and it is true now.

How long since that prophecy was uttered?

Nearly four thousand years ago.

Who are the descendants of Ishmael?

The Ishmaelites or Arabs.

What is their character?

They are wild men, with their hand against every man.

LOT.

SODOM AND GOMORRAH. GEN. 18 : 20 TO 19 : 29.

Who was Lot?

Nephew of Abraham. Gen. 12 : 5.

How did Lot show his faith?

By going with Abraham. Gen. 11 : 31 ;
12 : 5 ; 13 : 5 ; 2 Pet. 2 : 7.

When Lot separated from Abraham, what place did he choose to dwell in?

Sodom ; because it was well-watered and fertile.

What was the character of Sodom?

The men of Sodom were wicked and sinners before the Lord exceedingly. Gen. 13 : 13.

Was Lot happy there?

No ; he was vexed from day to day with their filthy conversation and unlawful deeds. 2 Pet. 2 : 7, 8.

What was the consequence to Lot's children?

His daughters married with the men of Sodom. Gen. 12 : 14.

What happened to the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah?

God destroyed them with brimstone and fire from heaven. Gen. 19 : 24 ; 2 Pet. 2 : 6 ; Jude 7 ; Luke 17 : 28, 29.

Why did God destroy them? [Jude 7-

Because they were so wicked. Gen. 18 : 20 ;

When God told Abraham that he was going to destroy them, what did Abraham do?

Abraham prayed to God to spare them. Gen. 18 : 23.

Did God answer his prayers?

Yes; and if there had been ten righteous in them, the cities would have been saved. Gen. 18 : 32.

Whom did the Lord deliver from the destruction of Sodom?

Righteous Lot, and his wife and daughters. 2 Pet. 2 : 7, 8; Gen. 19 : 15, 16.

What was the consequence of Lot's worldly policy in going to Sodom?

He lost his wife, his property, and his influence.

What influence had Lot on the Sodomites?

None; even his sons-in-law treated him as one that mocked. Gen. 19 : 14.

What became of Lot's wife?

She looked back, and she was turned into a pillar of salt. Gen. 19 : 26.

What warning does Christ give about her?

Remember Lot's wife. Luke 17 : 32.

What does he mean by that?

No man, having put his hand to the plow, and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God. Luke 9 : 61, 62 ; 17 : 31, 32.

JACOB AND ESAU.

Who was Jacob?

The son of Isaac and grandson of Abraham. Matt. 1 : 2.

Had Isaac another son ?

Yes ; Esau.

What foolish thing did Esau do ?

He sold his birthright for a mess of pottage. Gen. 25 : 33 ; Heb. 12 : 16.

What was the consequence of Esau's despising his birthright ?

When he would have inherited the blessing, he was rejected. Heb. 12 : 17.

What happened to Jacob at Bethel in a dream ?

He saw a ladder from earth to heaven, and the angels ascending and descending on it, and the Lord above it. Gen. 28 : 12.

What did the Lord say to him ?

I am the Lord God of Abraham thy father, and the God of Isaac ; behold, I am with thee, and will keep thee in all places whither thou goest. Gen. 28 : 13, 15.

What did Jacob promise to give back to the Lord ?

Of all that thou shalt give me, I will surely give the tenth unto thee. Gen. 28 : 22.

What does Paul beseech us, by the mercies of God, to present to him ?

That we present our bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God. Rom. 12 : 1 ; 1 Cor. 6 : 20.

What is said of the grace of God bestowed on the churches of Macedonia, about giving?

They first gave their own selves to the Lord. 2 Cor. 8 : 5.

What rule is given to Christians about giving?

Upon the first day of the week let every one of you lay by him in store, as God hath prospered him. 1 Cor. 16 : 2.

What reference did Jesus make to the ladder Jacob saw?

Hereafter ye shall see the heaven open, and the angels of God ascending and descending upon the Son of Man. John 1 : 51 ; Gen. 28 : 12 ; Matt. 4 : 11 ; Luke 2 : 9, 13 ; 24 : 4 ; Acts 1 : 10, 11 ; Mark 14 : 62 ; John 14 : 6, 15 : 7, 16.

What does Jesus say about his being the way to heaven and to God?

I am the way, the truth, and the life: no man cometh unto the Father, but by me. John 14 : 6.

Why was Jacob called Israel?

Because he wrestled in prayer with God, and prevailed. Gen. 32 : 28.

What were the children of Jacob or Israel called?

Israelites, or the children of Israel.

JOSEPH.

GENESIS, CHAPTERS 37, 39 TO 48 AND 50.

Who was sold by his brothers as a slave, and taken to Egypt?

Joseph. Gen. 37 : 36.

Who was with Joseph, wherever he went?

The Lord was with Joseph. Gen. 39 : 2, 21.

What was the consequence of the Lord's being with Joseph?

The Lord made all that he did to prosper. Gen. 39 : 2.

When Joseph's master saw this, what did he do?

He made Joseph overseer over all that he had. Gen. 39 : 3, 5.

When Joseph was falsely accused, what was done to him?

He was cast into prison. Gen. 39 : 20.

Was the Lord with him there also?

Yes; and the keeper of the prison committed all the prisoners into Joseph's hand. Gen. 39 : 22.

How did Joseph get out of prison?

The Lord enabled him to interpret King Pharaoh's dream. Gen. 41 : 16.

What became of Joseph then ?

Pharaoh made him ruler of all Egypt.
Gen. 41 : 41.

When Joseph afterward had his brothers in his power, what did he do with them ?

He forgave them and took care of them.
Gen. 45 : 1-11.

When Joseph was dying, how did he show his faith in the promise of God ?

By faith Joseph, when he died, gave commandment that his bones should be carried to the promised land. Gen. 50 : 25 ; Heb. 11 : 22.

Were his bones carried there ?

Yes ; the Israelites carried them with them for forty years through the wilderness to the promised land. Josh. 24 : 32.

Was Egypt a great kingdom ?

Yes ; for many centuries the greatest kingdom in the world.

What was prophesied concerning Egypt ?

It shall be the basest of kingdoms ; neither shall it exalt itself among the nations. And there shall be no more a prince of the land of Egypt. Ezek. 29 : 2, 15 ; Jer. 46 : 24, 25 ; Ezek. 30 : 13.

Have these prophecies proved true ?

Yes ; they have been true for more than two thousand years. Egypt is so now.

JOB.

Who was the most patient man ?

Job. James 5 : 11.

What is said of his character ?

He was perfect and upright, one that feared God, and shunned evil. Job 1 : 1.

What is said of his position ?

He had ten children and great riches ; and was the greatest of all the men of the East. Job 1 : 3.

When is it supposed that Job lived ?

Before Moses ; about sixteen hundred years before Christ.

When Satan slandered Job, what happened ?

God allowed Satan to try Job with afflictions. Job 1 : 9, 12.

What did Satan do to Job ?

In one day all his riches were taken away, and all his children were killed.

What effect had all this on Job ?

Job fell down upon the ground, and worshipped, and said, The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away ; blessed be the name of the Lord. Job 1 : 20, 21.

What did Satan then do to Job ?

He smote Job with sore boils from head to foot. Job 2 : 7.

What did Job say, when urged by his wife to curse God and die?

Shall we receive good at the hand of God, and shall we not receive evil? Job 2 : 9, 10.

In all his afflictions, how did Job act?

Job sinned not, nor charged God foolishly. Job 1 : 22 ; 2 : 10.

What happened to Job at the end of his trials?

The Lord blessed the latter end of Job more than his beginning. Job 42 : 12.

THE ISRAELITES OR JEWS—MOSES—THE DELIVERANCE FROM EGYPT, AND THE JOURNEY THROUGH THE WILDERNESS.

After the death of Joseph, what happened to the Israelites?

They increased abundantly ; and the Egyptians made them slaves. Exod. 1 : 7, 11.

Did the Egyptians treat them kindly?

No ; they made their lives bitter with hard bondage. Exod. 1 : 14.

What did Pharaoh the king order to be done with their male children?

That they should be cast into the river. Exod. 1 : 22.

What did the children of Israel do?

They cried, and their cry came up unto God. Exod. 2 : 23.

Did God regard their groaning ?

Yes ; God heard their groaning, and God remembered his covenant with Abraham, with Isaac, and with Jacob. Exod. 2 : 24.

Who was Moses ?

A prophet and lawgiver of the Jews or Israelites.

When did Moses live ?

Fifteen hundred years before Christ came.

Where did the mother of Moses put him, when he was a babe ? [Exod 2. : 3.

In an ark of bulrushes by the river's side.

What then became of Moses ?

Pharaoh's daughter found him, and adopted him as her own son. Exod. 2 : 5.

How did Moses show his faith when he became a man ?

By faith, Moses refused to be called the son of Pharaoh's daughter. Heb. 11 : 24.

What great choice did Moses make ?

He chose to suffer affliction with the people of God, rather than enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season. Heb. 11 : 25, 26.

What prophecy did Moses give concerning Christ ?

The Lord thy God will raise up unto thee a Prophet from the midst of thee, like unto me ; unto him shall ye hearken. Deut. 18 : 15, 18, 19 ; Acts 3 : 22, 23.

What did God appoint Moses to do?

To bring the children of Israel out of Egypt. Exod. 3 : 10.

How did God deliver the Israelites from the Egyptians?

By sending great plagues upon the Egyptians. Exod. chapters 7, 8, 9, 10.

What effect had the plagues and wonders on Pharaoh?

He sinned yet more, and hardened his heart. Exod. 4 : 21 ; 7 : 3, 13 ; 9 : 12, 35 ; Rom. 9 : 15, 18 ; 2 Cor. 2 : 15, 16.

Why did God say he raised Pharaoh up?

I raised thee up that I might show my power in thee, and that my name might be declared throughout the earth. Exod. 9 : 16 ; Rom. 9 : 17 ; Exod. 10 : 1.

What was the last great plague sent?

God slew all the first-born in Egypt. Exod. 12 : 29.

How did God lead the Israelites through the Red Sea?

He divided the waters, and the children of Israel walked upon dry land in the midst of the sea. Exod. 14 : 21, 22, 29.

When the Egyptians were pursuing the Israelites, what did God do?

God caused the waters to return, and drown-

ed the Egyptians in the Red Sea. **Exod.** 14 : 26, 28.

Which way did God then lead the Israelites?

Through the wilderness. **Exod.** 15 : 22 ; 16 : 1 ; **Acts** 7 : 36.

Where did God lead the Israelites to?

To the land he had promised to give to their father Abraham. **Gen.** 15 : 14, 16 ; 17 : 8.

Did God go with the Israelites?

Yes ; in a pillar of cloud by day, and in a pillar of fire by night. **Exod.** 13 : 21 ; 14 : 19.

How did God give them water to drink in the wilderness?

God told Moses to strike a rock, and water came out. **Exod.** 17 : 6 ; **Num.** 20 : 8.

What are we told that rock and water represented?

That rock was Christ, and the living water the Spirit he gives us. **1 Cor.** 10 : 4 ; **John** 4 : 10 ; 7 : 37.

How did God feed the Israelites in the wilderness?

He rained bread every day from heaven. **Exod.** 16 : 4.

What did they call that bread? [16 : 15.

Manna : which means, what is it? **Exod.**

How long were they thus fed every day?

For forty years, until they reached the promised land. Exod. 16 : 35.

What does the deliverance of the Israelites from bondage show us?

How God delivers us from the slavery of sin, and service of Satan. 2 Tim. 2 : 26 ; Acts 5 : 3 ; Col. 1 : 13 ; Acts 26 : 18 ; Rom. 6 : 17, 22.

What does God's leading the Israelites to the promised land show us?

That God leads us through this world to heaven. 1 Cor. 10 : 11 ; Ps. 23 ; Heb. 12 : 1 ; John 14 : 2 ; 2 Cor. 5 : 1.

Who is the true Bread from heaven?

The Lord Jesus Christ. John 6 : 32, 33, 48-51.

How did the manna show Christ as the bread from heaven?

It was given of God ; it was suited for every one ; there was enough for all ; and each one had to gather it, and eat it, every day, until he reached the promised land. Exod. 16 : 15, 16, 18, 21, 31, 35.

Who does Christ say gives us the true bread from heaven?

Christ says, My Father giveth you the true bread from heaven. John 6 : 32.

Is Christ, the Bread of heaven, suited for every one?

If any man eat of this bread, he shall live forever. John 6 : 51 ; 4 : 14.

Is there enough in Christ for all?

Yes ; whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely. Him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out. Rev. 22 : 17 ; John 6 : 37 ; Isa. 55 : 1 ; John 6 : 35.

What does Christ say of them who feed their faith on him?

He that eateth me, even he shall live by me. John 6 : 57.

How can we eat the Lord Jesus Christ?

He said, The flesh profiteth nothing : the words that I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are life. John 6 : 54, 63 ; 15 : 4, 5 ; Gal. 2 : 20 ; Rom. 1 : 17.

How often should we gather and feed on Christ?

Every day, until our Father brings us to heaven. Exod. 16 : 4 ; Matt. 6 : 11 ; John 15 : 4 ; Exod. 16 : 19, 21.

What happened to the Israelites when they spake against God?

God sent fiery serpents, which bit many of them, and they died. Num. 21 : 6 ; 1 Cor. 10 : 9.

When they confessed their sin and cried unto God, what did he do?

God told Moses to make a serpent of brass, and set it upon a pole Num. 21 : 7.

What good did that do?

Whoever was bitten, when he looked as directed to the serpent of brass, lived. Num. 21 : 9.

What does Christ say about Moses lifting up the serpent in the wilderness?

He said, Even so must the Son of Man be lifted up. John 3 : 14.

What did Christ mean by the Son of Man must be lifted up?

That he himself must be crucified and lifted up.

What good would Christ's being lifted up do?

That whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have eternal life.

John 3 : 15.

Did all they who left Egypt for the promised land enter into it?

No ; all the men, except Caleb and Joshua, died in the wilderness. Num. 26 : 64, 65.

Why could they not enter the promised land?

Because by their unbelief and their sins they grieved and provoked God. Heb. 3 : 8, 17, 19 ; Num. 14 : 22, 23.

What warning is that to us ?

Take heed, brethren, lest there be in any of you an evil heart of unbelief, in departing from the living God. Heb. 3 : 12 ; 4 : 1.

Was not Moses allowed to go into the promised land ?

No ; but God showed it to him, before he died. Deut. 3 : 25, 27 ; 32 : 49, 52.

Why were not Moses and Aaron allowed to go into the promised land ?

Because once they rebelled against God's commandment. Num. 20 : 7-12, 24 ; 27 : 14 ; Deut. 32 : 51, 52.

How did the Lord commune with Moses ?

The Lord spake with Moses face to face, as a man speaketh unto his friend. Exod. 33 : 11 ; Num. 12 : 8 ; Deut. 34 : 10 ; Heb. 3 : 2, 6.

Has Moses been seen since his death ?

Yes ; he appeared with Elijah in glory when Christ was transfigured. Luke 9 : 30 ; Matt. 17 : 3.

What should we learn from all the things that happened to the Israelites ?

All these things happened to them for examples, and they are written for our admonition. 1 Cor. 10 : 11.

Remembering them, what are we to do ?

Wherefore let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall. 1 Cor. 10 : 12.

JOSHUA.

After the death of Moses, who led the Israelites into the promised land?

Joshua. Josh. 1 : 1.

When they came to the river Jordan, how did they cross it?

The Lord divided the waters, and they stood upon an heap, until the Israelites went over. Josh 3 : 13, 16.

What promise has the Christian when he passes through the waters of affliction, or of death?

When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee. Isa. 43 : 2; Ps. 23 : 4; 66 : 12; Heb. 11 : 29.

What did the Lord order the Israelites to do to the Canaanites?

To destroy them utterly. Deut. 7 : 2, 23, 24; 20 : 16, 17; Josh. 10 : 40.

Why did the Lord order that they should be destroyed?

Because their iniquity was full. Gen. 15 : 16.

Before this, when the iniquity of the world was full, what did the Lord do?

He destroyed it with a flood. Gen. 6 : 12, 13.

When the wickedness of Sodom and Gomorrah was full, what did the Lord do?

He destroyed them with fire and brimstone from heaven. Gen. 19 : 13, 24.

How does the Lord punish nations now for their sins?

With wars, pestilence, and famine. 2 Sam. 24 : 13 ; Judges 2 : 14 ; 3 : 8, 12 ; 4 : 2 ; 6 : 1 ; 10 : 7 ; 2 Chron. 28 : 5 ; 36 : 16, 17 ; 1 Kings 17 : 1 ; 18 : 2.

When Joshua was old and about to die, what great choice did he tell the people to make?

Fear the Lord and serve Him. And if it be evil unto you to serve the Lord, choose you this day whom you will serve. Josh. 24 : 14.

What choice did Joshua say he had made?

As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord. Josh. 24 : 15.

What choice had Moses, before he died, urged the children of Israel to make?

I have set before you life and death, blessing and cursing ; therefore choose life, that both thou and thy seed may live. Deut. 30 : 19.

THE JUDGES.

After the Lord gave the promised land to the Jews, did they continue to serve Him?

No ; they forsook the Lord, and served false gods. Judges 2 : 13 ; 3 : 7 ; 4 : 1 ; 6 : 1 ; 10 : 6.

What did the Lord then do to them?

He delivered them into the hands of their enemies. Judges 2 : 14; 3 : 8, 12; 4 : 2; 6 : 1; 10 : 7.

When in distress they cried unto the Lord, what did He do?

He raised up deliverers for them. Judges 2 : 16, 18; 3 : 9, 15, 31; 4 : 23; 7 : 7; 11 : 32.

What are the names of some of their deliverers who became their rulers or judges?

Gideon, Jephtha, Samson, and Samuel.

How did the Lord deliver them by Gideon?

Gideon put an immense army to flight with three hundred men with trumpets and torches. Judges, chaps. 6 and 7.

JEPHTHA.

What vow did Jephtha make if the Lord would deliver the Ammonites into his hands?

He vowed he would devote to the Lord the first thing he met on his return to his house. Judges 11 : 30; 1 Sam. 1 : 11.

Who first met him when he returned?

His daughter, his only child. Judges 11 : 34.

Did he sacrifice his daughter as a burnt-offering?

No; the law of God forbade human sacrifices. Gen. 8 : 20 ; Levit. 3 : 1 ; Deut. 12 : 32.

What was the law when a person was devoted?

He or she could be redeemed. Levit. 27 : 2, 4.

Did Jephtha have regard to the law of God?

Yes, the Spirit of the Lord was upon Jephtha. Judges 11 : 29 ; Heb. 11 : 32, 33.

Did Jephtha redeem his daughter?

No; he gave her to the service of the Lord, and she never married. Judges 11 : 37, 39 ; 1 Sam. 1 : 11, 24.

What was the custom in Israel during her life?

The daughters of Israel went yearly to comfort or lament with the daughter of Jephtha. Judges 11 : 40.

SAMSON.

Who was the strongest man?

Samson.

What did an angel say to his parents about him before he was born?

No razor shall come on his head ; for the child shall be a Nazarite unto God ; and he *shall begin to deliver Israel.* Judges 13 : 5.

Was the Lord with Samson?

Yes; the Lord blessed him; and the Spirit of the Lord came mightily upon him. Judges 13 : 24; 14 : 6, 19; 15 : 14; 16 : 28; Heb. 11 : 32, 33.

What great things did Samson do?

He rent a lion with his hands, killed a thousand Philistines with the jawbone of an ass, carried off the gates of a city, and pulled down a temple. Judges 14 : 5, 19; 15 : 8, 15; 16 : 3, 29.

Who betrayed Samson to his enemies?

Delilah, by having his hair cut off. Judges 16 : 4, 18.

When Samson was a prisoner with his eyes put out, what happened?

His hair grew again; and he prayed to God, and his strength was restored; then he pulled down a temple full of the lords of the Philistines, killing them and himself. Judges 16 : 21, 22, 29.

SAMUEL.

Who was the mother of Samuel?

Hannah.

What promise did she make to the Lord, if He would give her a son?

I will give him unto the Lord all the days of his life. 1 Sam. 1 : 10, 11.

When God heard her prayer, and gave her a son, did she keep her promise?

Yes; she brought the child Samuel and gave him to God. 1 Sam. 1 : 27, 28; 2 : 18.

Did Samuel minister before the Lord?

Yes; even when a child. 1 Sam. 2 : 18.

Did the Lord reveal himself to Samuel?

Yes; the Lord spoke to him when he was a child; and often afterward. 1 Sam. 3 : 4, 6, 11, 21; 8 : 7; 9 : 15; 15 : 10; 16 : 1, 7.

What is said of Samuel when he grew?

The Lord was with him, and did let none of his words fall to the ground. 1 Sam. 3 : 19.

How did Samuel deliver Israel from the Philistines?

By praying to God, and the Lord heard him, and thundered with a great thunder upon the Philistines. 1 Sam. 7 : 9.

Did Samuel become judge or ruler of Israel?

Yes; he judged Israel all the days of his life. 1 Sam. 7 : 15.

When Samuel became old and the people wanted a king, what did God say to him?

Hearken unto the people: for they have not rejected thee, but they have rejected me, that I should not reign over them. 1 Sam. 8 : 7.

SAUL, B.C. 1095-1055—DAVID, B.C. 1085-1015.

Who was the first king of Israel?

Saul. 1 Sam. 10 : 24; Acts 13 : 21.

Why did God reject him?

Because he disobeyed God. 1 Sam. 15 : 3,
9, 11.

*What reason did Saul give for disobeying
God?*

He said he wanted to offer sacrifice. 1 Sam.
15 : 21.

What answer did God make to him?

To obey is better than sacrifice. 1 Sam.
15 : 22; Exod. 19 : 5; Eccles. 5 : 1.

*Whom did God make king of Israel in
place of Saul?*

David. 1 Sam. 16 : 1, 12; Acts 13 : 22.

When did David live?

A thousand years before Christ came.

What was David's first occupation?

He took care of his father's sheep. 1 Sam.
16 : 19; 17 : 15, 28.

*What was the name of the giant who defied
Israel, and whom David killed?*

Goliath. 1 Sam. 17 : 4.

How did David kill Goliath?

With a stone and a sling.

1 Sam. 17 : 40, 49

Why did God choose David to be king of his people Israel?

Because he was a man after the Lord's own heart. 1 Sam. 13 : 14 ; Acts 13 : 22.

How did David become great and prosperous?

The Lord was with him and made him great. 2 Sam. 7 : 8, 9.

Did not David commit great sins?

Yes ; but he repented, prayed to God, and was forgiven. 2 Sam. 12 : 9, 13, 14 ; 24 : 10, 17, 25 ; Ps. 51.

Did not the Lord chastise David for his sin?

Yes ; He said, Because by this deed thou hast given great occasion to the enemies of the Lord to blaspheme, the sword shall never depart from thine house : the child also that is born unto thee shall surely die. 2 Sam. 12 : 9-14.

What part of the Bible did David write?

The most of the Psalms.

Why was Christ called the Son of David ?

Because he was descended from David, according to the Scriptures. Matt. 1 : 6 ; Luke 3 : 31 ; Matt. 22 : 42 ; 20 : 30 ; Mark 12 : 35 ; Acts 2 : 30.

Did David believe in Christ?

Yes ; and called him his Lord. Ps. 110 : 1

Mark 12 : 36, 37 ; 16 : 8, 10 ; Acts 2 : 25, 27 ;
Luke 24 : 44.

SOLOMON. B.C. 1015-975.

Who succeeded David as king ?

Solomon, his son. 1 Kings 2 : 12.

When God said to Solomon, Ask what I shall give thee, what did Solomon ask for ?

For an understanding heart. 1 Kings 3 : 5, 9.

What did God then say ?

Because thou hast asked this, I have given thee a wise and understanding heart, and also both riches and honor. 1 Kings 3 : 11, 13.

For what did Solomon become greatly celebrated ?

For his wisdom and his riches. 1 Kings 4 : 30, 34 ; 10 : 21.

What great temple did Solomon build ?

The temple of God at Jerusalem. 1 Kings 5 : 5 ; 6 : 2.

What queen, hearing of Solomon's wisdom, came to prove him ?

The Queen of Sheba. 1 Kings 10 : 1 ; Luke 11 : 31.

What reference did Christ make to her visit ?

He says she would rise up in the judgment,

and condemn such as refuse to come to him and hear him. Luke 11 : 31 ; Matt. 12 : 42.

What books of the Bible did Solomon write ?

The Proverbs, the Song of Solomon, and Ecclesiastes.

After tasting all the pleasures of life, what does Solomon say of them ?

All is vanity and vexation of spirit. Eccles. 1 : 2 ; 2 : 11, 19.

What warning does he give to the young ?

Remember now thy Creator, in the days of thy youth, while the evil days come not, nor the years draw nigh when thou shalt say, I have no pleasure in them. Eccles. 12 : 1.

What does he say is the whole duty of man ?

Fear, or have a filial, loving reverence of God, and keep his commandments. Eccles. 12 : 13 ; Jer. 32 : 40 ; Gen. 22 : 12 ; Prov. 8 : 13 ; Deut. 10 : 12 ; Ps. 34 : 9, 11.

Why does he say we should do this ?

For God shall bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good, or whether it be evil. Eccles. 12 : 14 ; 2 Cor. 5 : 19 ; Matt. 16 : 27 ; 12 : 36 ; Rev. 20 : 13.

ELIJAH.

ABOUT 900 YEARS BEFORE CHRIST. 1 KINGS CHAP. 17 TO 2
KINGS CHAP. 2.

*When the kings of Israel became wicked,
who was the first great prophet sent to reprove
them?*

Elijah. 1 Kings 17 : 1.

Did they listen to Elijah?

No; they tried to kill him.

*What did God do in answer to Elijah's
prayer?*

God sent no rain on the land for three years
and six months. 1 Kings 17 : 1; James 5 : 17.

What followed when every thing dried up?

A great famine.

What does that mean?

They had very little to eat or drink.

How was Elijah fed?

God sent ravens to bring him food.
1 Kings 17 : 6.

Who fed him afterward? [26.

A poor widow. 1 Kings 17 : 9; Luke 4 :

What food had the poor widow?

A handful of meal and a little oil. 1 Kings
17 : 12.

How long did this supply their wants?

A year. 1 Kings 17 : 15.

What made it last so long?

God miraculously increased it.

When the widow's son died, what did Elijah do?

He prayed, and the Lord raised him to life again. 1 Kings 17 : 17.

When Elijah prayed for rain, what followed?

God sent rain. 1 Kings 18 : 45 ; James 5 : 18.

How did God show that he was the true God, when he accepted Elijah's sacrifice?

He sent fire from heaven, to burn it. 1 Kings 18 : 17-38.

What became of Elijah?

He was taken up to heaven in a fiery chariot. 2 Kings 2 : 11.

Did Elijah appear again?

Yes ; when Christ was transfigured. Luke 9 : 28 ; Matt. 17 : 2.

How was Christ transfigured?

His face did shine as the sun, and his raiment as light.

Who appeared with Christ when he was transfigured?

Moses and Elijah. Matt. 17 : 2 ; Luke 9 : 28.

What did they talk about?

The death Christ was about to suffer. Luke 9 : 31.

ELISHA.

ABOUT 894 YEARS BEFORE CHRIST. 2 KINGS CHAPS. 2-9.

What prophet cured Naaman of leprosy?

Elisha. 2 Kings 5 : 1.

What kind of disease is leprosy?

A loathsome and incurable disease. Levit.

13 : 45, 46.

What did Elisha tell Naaman to do?

To wash seven times in the river Jordan.

2 Kings 5 : 10.

Will washing in the Jordan cure leprosy?

No; it can not be cured. 2 Kings 5 : 7, 27;

2 Chron. 26 : 21.

What happened when Naaman dipped in Jordan?

He was cured. 2 Kings 5 : 14.

Then how did that cure him?

Because God chose to cure him in that way.

What did a leper once say to Christ?

Lord, if thou wilt, thou canst make me clean. Matt. 8 : 2; Luke 5 : 12.

Then what did Christ do?

He touched him, saying, I will, be thou clean.

What followed?

Immediately he was cleansed. Matt. 8 : 3.

How is our sinful nature like leprosy?

Because it is loathsome and incurable.

Rom. 7 : 24; Ezek. 18 : 4.

How can we be cleansed from sin?

The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth us from all sin. 1 John 1 : 7 ; Heb. 9 : 14.

JONAH. B.C. 862.

What prophet was swallowed by a great fish?

Jonah.

Where was Jonah going?

He was on a ship, trying to flee from the presence of God. Jonah 1 : 2.

Why was he trying to flee from the Lord?

Because he was unwilling to do what God told him to do.

What happened when he was on the ship?

God sent a great wind and tempest in the sea.

What did the sailors do when they found that Jonah was the cause of the tempest?

They cast Jonah into the sea. Jonah 1 : 15.

Did the storm then cease?

Yes ; the sea ceased from raging.

What happened to Jonah then?

The Lord had prepared a great fish to swallow up Jonah. Jonah 1 : 17.

How long was Jonah in the belly of the fish?

Three days and three nights. Jonah 1 : 17 ;
Matt. 12 : 40.

What became of Jonah afterward?

He prayed to God, and the fish threw him on the land. Jonah 2 : 10.

What did Jonah do then?

He did what God had before told him to do. Jonah 3 : 3.

What had God told Jonah to do?

To go and tell the Ninevites that God was going to destroy them. Jonah 1 : 2.

Did God destroy Nineveh at that time?

No ; they repented, and God spared them. Jonah 3 : 10.

What did Christ say about Jonah's being three days in the whale's belly?

He said, So shall the Son of Man be three days in the heart of the earth. Matt. 12 : 40.

What did Christ say about the Ninevites, who repented at the preaching of Jonah?

Christ said, They shall rise up in the judgment, and condemn those who do not repent at His preaching ; for He is greater than Jonah. Matt. 12 : 41 ; Luke 11 : 32.

ISAIAH. B.C. 760-712.

Which of the prophets is sometimes called the evangelical prophet?

Isaiah.

When did Isaiah live?

About seven hundred and fifty years before Christ.

Why is Isaiah called the evangelical prophet?

On account of the number and variety of his prophecies concerning the Messiah or Christ.

What does Isaiah say concerning the birth of Christ?

Behold, a virgin shall conceive, and bear a son, and shall call his name Immanuel. Isa. 7 : 14 ; Matt. 1 : 18, 23 ; Luke 1 : 27, 35.

What does Isaiah say of Christ as the Son of God, and as God?

For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given : and the government shall be on his shoulder ; and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counselor, The Mighty God, The Everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace. Isa. 9 : 6 ; 1 Tim. 3 : 16 ; Matt. 1 : 23 ; Luke 1 : 35 ; John 1 : 1, 2 ; Rom. 9 : 5 ; Heb. 1 : 5, 8 ; John 8 : 58 ; 17 : 21 ; 5 : 23 ; 10 : 30 ; 14 : 27 ; 2 Thess. 3 : 16 ; Acts 10 : 36.

How does Isaiah say Christ would be received?

He is despised and rejected of men ; a man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief. Isa. 53 : 3.

Whose sorrows does Isaiah say Christ should bear ?

Surely he hath borne our griefs, and carried our sorrows. Isa. 53 : 4.

For whom does Isaiah say Christ was to be wounded and bruised ?

He was wounded for our transgressions, he was bruised for our iniquities ; the chastisement of our peace was upon him ; and with his stripes we are healed. Isa. 53 : 5.

What else does Isaiah prophesy concerning Christ ?

His death and burial, his victory over death, his glory, and his kingdom. Isa. 53 : 8, 9, 10, 12 ; 49 : 7, 22, 23 ; 61 : 1, 3 ; 9 : 7.

After speaking of Christ's death for us, what invitation does Isaiah give ?

Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters, and he that hath no money ; come ye, buy and eat ; yea, come, buy wine and milk, without money, and without price. Isa. 55 : 1.

Does Jesus give the same invitation ?

If any man thirst, let him come unto me, and drink. John 7 : 37 ; 4 : 10, 14.

Are we authorized to give the same invitation now ?

The Spirit and the bride say, Come. And let him that heareth say, Come. And let him that is athirst come. And whosoever will, let

him take the water of life freely. Rev. 22 : 17.

Did Isaiah utter other prophecies ?

Yes, many, declaring the doom of cities and nations.

Have those prophecies been fulfilled ?

Yes, to the very letter ; even to this present day. Isa. 13 : 19, 22 ; 14 : 22, 23 ; 23 : 8 ; 15 : 1 ; 19 : 1, 2 ; 23 : 1.

THE JEWS—THEIR CAPTIVITY AND DISPERSION.

How did the Lord chastise the Jews, when they forsook him ?

He delivered them into the hands of their enemies. Deut. 28 : 68 ; Judges 2 : 14 ; 3 : 8, 12 ; 4 : 2 ; 6 : 1 ; 10 : 7 ; 2 Chron. 28 : 5 ; 36 : 16, 17.

Where were they carried into captivity ?

To Babylon. 2 Chron. 36 : 17, 20.

How long were they captives in Babylon ?

Seventy years. 2 Chron. 36 : 21 ; Jer. 25 : 11, 12.

What kind of a city was Babylon ?

It was for a long time the greatest city in the world.

When Babylon was "the glory of all kingdoms," what was prophesied about it ?

Babylon shall be as when God overthrew

Sodom and Gomorrah. It shall never be inhabited, neither shall it be dwelt in : but wild beasts of the desert shall lie there. Isa. 13 : 19-22 ; 14 : 22 ; 47 : 1, 5, 11 ; Jer. 25 : 12 ; 50 : 13, 18, 23, 39, 40.

Have the prophecies about Babylon been fulfilled?

Yes ; they describe Babylon as it has been for about two thousand years.

What did Moses prophesy would happen to the Jews, if they would not hearken unto the voice of the Lord their God?

The Lord shall scatter thee among all people, from one end of the earth even unto the other. Deut. 28 : 64, 65 ; Levit. 26 : 33 ; Amos 9 : 9.

What did Moses say they would become?

Thou shalt become an astonishment, a proverb, and a by-word among all nations whither the Lord shall lead thee. Deut. 28 : 37.

When did Moses prophesy this?

Before they reached the promised land, more than three thousand years ago.

What did Christ say concerning the destruction of Jerusalem and the temple?

That Jerusalem should be destroyed, and not one stone of the temple be left upon another. Matt. 24 : 2 ; Luke 19 : 41 ; Deut. 28 : 52, 53.

Have these prophecies been fulfilled?

Yes, to the very letter.

Have the Jews been scattered through all nations, and yet been preserved separate?

Yes; they have been so for nearly two thousand years, and are so now.

Are the Jews cast away of God forever?

No; God says, I will not cast them away to destroy them utterly. Levit. 26 : 44.

How long are they to remain as they are?

Until the fullness of the Gentiles be come in. Rom. 11 : 11, 12, 23, 25.

What does that mean?

Until the kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ. Rev. 11 : 15.

DANIEL. B.C. 607-534.

What prophet did God deliver from the lions?

Daniel.

Who was Daniel?

A Jew of royal blood and of great piety, who, when young, was carried captive to Babylon, and was there advanced to great honors. Dan. 1 : 3, 9, 19 ; 2 : 46, 48 ; 6 : 3.

How did Daniel become so great?

God brought Daniel into favor, because

Daniel honored God. Dan. 1 : 8, 9 ; 2 : 28, 46 ; 5 : 21, 29 ; 6 : 10, 22, 28 ; 10 : 11, 23.

What is the promise to them who honor God ?

The Lord saith, Them that honor me, I will honor, and they that despise me shall be lightly esteemed. 1 Sam. 2 : 30 ; John 5 : 23, 44 ; Dan. 4 : 34, 36 ; Gen. 39 : 2, 23 ; 41 : 16, 39, 40.

While Daniel was praying and confessing his sins and the sins of Israel to God, what happened ? Dan. 9 : 3-19 ; 10 : 2, 3.

The angel Gabriel touched him and spoke to him. Dan. 9 : 21 ; 8 : 16 ; 10 : 11, 16.

What did the angel say to him ?

At the beginning of thy supplications the commandment came forth, and I am come to show thee ; for thou art greatly beloved. Dan 9 : 23 ; 10 : 11.

When did Daniel prophesy ?

About five hundred and fifty years before Christ came.

Why was Daniel thrown into the lions' den ?

Because he continued to pray to God, after a law had been passed forbidding it. Dan. 6 : 7, 10.

Why did not the lions devour him ?

Because God sent his angel and shut their mouths. Dan. 6 : 22.

When they who tried to destroy Daniel were thrown to the lions, what happened?

The lions tore them in pieces. Dan. 6 : 24.

What did Daniel prophesy of Christ?

He foretold the time when the Son of Man, the Messiah, the Prince, should come and be cut off, but not for himself. Dan. 7 : 13; 9 : 25, 26.

What did Daniel say of Christ's kingdom?

That all people, nations, and languages should serve him, whose kingdom is an everlasting kingdom. Dan. 7 : 14, 18, 22, 27.

Who were the companions and friends of Daniel?

Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego.

What happened to them?

They were thrown into a burning fiery furnace. Dan. 3 : 19.

Why were they thrown into the fiery furnace?

Because they would not worship a golden image. Dan. 3 : 7.

Were they burned?

No; not a hair of their heads was singed, nor their clothes. Dan. 3 : 27.

Who was seen walking with them in the fire?

Another man like the Son of God. Dan. 3 : 25.

JOHN THE BAPTIST.

Who was John the Baptist?

The prophet who told the Jews that Christ was come. Mal. 4 : 5 ; Matt. 11 : 14 ; John 1 : 29. •

Who foretold to his father his birth and his mission?

The angel Gabriel. Luke 1 : 11, 17, 19.

What was John the Baptist's mission?

To make ready a people prepared for the Lord. Luke 1 : 16, 17.

What did John the Baptist preach?

Of the wrath to come and repentance for the remission of sins. Matt. 3 : 7, 10 ; Mark 1 : 4 ; Luke 3 : 7, 8.

What was John the Baptist's raiment and food?

John had his raiment of camel's hair, and a leathern girdle about his loins ; and his meat was locusts and wild honey. Matt. 3 : 4 ; Mark 1 : 6.

Where did John the Baptist preach?

In the wilderness of Judea. Matt. 3 : 1.

Did many go to hear him preach?

Yes ; there went out to him Jerusalem, and all Judea, and all the region round about Jordan. Matt. 3 : 5 ; Mark 1 : 5.

What did they do when they heard John the Baptist?

They were baptized of him in the river Jordan, confessing their sins. Mark 1 : 5 ; Matt. 3 : 6.

When Christ came to John the Baptist to be baptized, what did John say?

John said, I have need to be baptized of thee. Matt. 3 : 14.

When Christ was baptized of John the Baptist, what happened?

The Spirit of God descended like a dove, and lighted upon him; and lo a voice from heaven, saying, This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased. Matt. 3 : 16, 17.

What did John the Baptist say when he saw Jesus coming to him?

Behold the Lamb of God which taketh away, or beareth, the sin of the world. John 1 : 29, 36.

Did John the Baptist acknowledge Christ as God?

Yes; he said, He was before me, and of his fullness have all we received. John 1 : 15, 16, 18.

What did Christ say of John the Baptist?

Among them that are born of women there hath not risen a greater than John the Baptist. Matt. 11 : 11.

What became of John the Baptist?

His head was cut off by King Herod. Matt.
14 : 1-11.

REPENTANCE AND FAITH.

How does God regard the wicked?

God is angry with the wicked every day.
Ps. 7 : 11.

What is the doom of the soul that sins?

The soul that sinneth, it shall die. Ezek.
18 : 4; Rom. 6 : 23.

Hath God pleasure in the death of the wicked?

No; As I live, saith the Lord God, I have
no pleasure in the death of the wicked. Ezek.
33 : 11

What appeal does God make to sinners?

Turn ye, turn ye, for why will ye die?
Ezek. 33 : 11.

What has God done to reconcile sinners to him?

God was in Christ reconciling the world
unto himself, not imputing their trespasses
unto them. 2 Cor. 5 : 19.

Does God ask us to be reconciled to him?

Yes; God in Christ beseeches us to be re-
conciled to him. 2 Cor. 5 : 20.

What message does he send by the ministry of reconciliation ?

Now, then, we are ambassadors for Christ, as though God did beseech you by us: we pray you in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God. 2 Cor. 5 : 20.

What provision hath God made for our reconciliation ?

For he hath made him to be sin for us, who knew no sin, that we might be made the righteousness of God in him. 2 Cor. 5 : 21.

Does God then hate sinners ?

No; for Christ came to save sinners. 1 Tim. 1 : 15 ; 1 John 4 : 9.

How does God commend his love toward us ?

God commendeth his love toward us in that, while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us. Rom. 5 : 8 ; 1 John 4 : 9, 10 ; John 3 : 16.

Is it the fault of God or of man that men are not saved ?

It is the fault of man. Christ says, How often would I have gathered thy children together, and ye would not. Luke 13 : 34 ; Ezek. 33 : 11 ; 2 Cor. 5 : 20.

What does Christ say of men being unwilling to come to him ?

Ye will not come to me, that ye might have life. John 5 : 40, 44 ; Luke 13 : 34.

Why does God hate sin?

Because he is holy, and sin is abominable.

Ps. 45 : 7 ; Deut. 7 : 25 ; 18 : 9 ; Jer. 44 : 4.

How do sinners regard God?

They are afraid of him, and do not love him. Gen. 3 : 10 ; Luke 5 : 8 ; Rom. 8 : 7.

What kind of a heart have you by nature?

A sinful heart. Ps. 51 : 5 ; Eph. 2 : 3.

Can any one go to heaven with this sinful heart?

No ; our hearts must be changed, before we can be fit for heaven. John 3 : 3.

Can you change your wicked heart yourself?

No ; I can not change my heart. Jer. 13 : 23 ; John 3 : 3.

Who can change a sinner's heart?

The Holy Spirit alone. John 3 : 5 ; 14 : 26 ; Acts 16 : 14.

How does God call us to repentance and faith in Christ?

By our consciences, by his law, by the Gospel, by his ministers, and by his providences.

Do men obey these calls and repent and believe?

No ; they will not, unless the Holy Ghost makes the call effectual. John 5 : 40, 44 ; Luke 13 : 34 ; Acts 16 : 14 ; John 3 : 5, 1 ; John 5 : 1.

How does the Holy Spirit make the call effectual?

By convincing us of our sins, by imparting to us the knowledge of Christ, by renewing our wills, and by persuading and enabling us to receive Christ as he is freely offered in the Gospel.

To whom must we look to obtain repentance and remission of sins?

To Jesus, who is exalted a Prince and a Saviour, to give repentance to Israel, and forgiveness of sins. Acts 5 : 31.

Will not works of righteousness save us?

Not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to his mercy he saved us, by the washing of regeneration, and renewing of the Holy Ghost. Titus 3 : 5.

Can no man be saved by his good works?

No; for we only do works pleasing to God after we have faith and are saved. Eph. 2 : 8, 9, 10; Rom. 3 : 20, 28; 4 : 2, 3, 5; Titus 3 : 5; Gal. 2 : 16; 2 Tim. 1 : 9; Phil. 2 : 13; 2 Cor. 9 : 8; Gal. 5 : 19, 22; 1 Thess. 1 : 3; Rom. 8 : 8, 9.

How do we get faith and salvation?

By grace are ye saved through faith; and that not of yourselves: it is the gift of God. Eph. 2 : 8, 10; Rom. 10 : 17; Matt. 16 : 17; John 1 : 13; 3 : 3; 6 : 44; Gal. 5 : 22.

Is salvation a free gift?

The wages of sin is death; but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord. Rom. 5 : 12; 6 : 23; John 3 : 16; Isa. 55 : 1; Rev. 21 : 6; 22 : 17.

What was Peter's reply when Simon offered money for one of God's gifts?

Thy money perish with thee, because thou hast thought the gift of God may be purchased with money. Acts 8 : 20.

Who will be saved and go to heaven?

Only they who repent of sin and believe in Christ. Luke 13 : 3; Acts 2 : 38; 16 : 31; Gal. 2 : 16.

What is it to repent?

To be sorry for sin, and to hate and forsake it. Ps. 51; Matt. 3 : 8; 2 Cor. 7 : 10; Ezek. 36 : 31.

Can you repent and believe in Christ by your own power?

No; I can do nothing good without the help of God's Holy Spirit. 1 Cor. 12 : 3, 11; Acts 5 : 31; Eph. 2 : 8, 9; Titus 3 : 5.

How can we get the help of the Holy Spirit?

God says he will give the Holy Spirit to them who ask him. Luke 11 : 13.

Should little children ask God for the Holy Spirit?

Yes; he says, They that seek me early shall

find me. Prov. 8 : 17; Matt. 19 : 14; Luke 18 : 16.

When should we repent and believe in Christ?

Behold, now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation. 2 Cor. 6 : 2; Heb. 3 : 7.

What mistake do people often make about the way of salvation?

They think they must do something; they ask what they must do to be saved. Acts 2 : 37; 16 : 30; John 6 : 28; Luke 10 : 25; 18 : 18.

What answer does God give to that question?

Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved.

Acts 16 : 31; John 3 : 16; 6 : 29; Acts 4 : 12; 13 : 38, 39; Mark 16 : 16.

What is it to believe in Christ?

To trust in Christ alone for salvation. Acts 4 : 12.

What is believing in Jesus called?

Faith in him. Eph. 2 : 8; Matt. 8 : 10; 9 : 29.

What is faith said to be?

Now faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen. Heb. 11 : 1, 27; 1 Pet. 1 : 8.

How is faith the substance of things hoped for?

By faith in Christ we receive and enjoy all things as ours now. Rom. 5 : 1 ; 2 Cor. 4 : 15 ; Rom. 8 : 1.

Are all things ours now, if we believe?

Yes ; whether the world, or life, or death, or things present, or things to come ; all are yours ; and ye are Christ's ; and Christ is God's. 1 Cor. 3 : 21, 22 ; Rom. 8 : 28, 32 ; 2 Cor. 5 : 1 ; 1 Pet. 1 : 3, 4 ; Phil. 1 : 21.

Is it enough to believe that there is a God or a Christ?

No ; the devils believe there is one God, and tremble. James 2 : 19.

How must we believe in Christ? [8 : 37.

With all our hearts. Rom. 10 : 9 ; Acts

What is said of them who do not believe in Christ?

They are condemned already. John 3 : 18, 36 ; 2 Thess. 1 : 8.

What becomes of our sins when we believe in Christ?

Our sins are forgiven. Matt. 9 : 2 ; Luke 5 : 20 ; 7 : 48 ; Acts 13 : 38 ; 10 : 43 ; 26 : 18 ; Eph. 4 : 32 ; Ps. 32 : 1, 2 ; 103 : 3.

What do we receive by faith besides the forgiveness of our sins?

The righteousness of God, which is by faith.

of Jesus Christ unto all, and upon all them that believe. Rom. 3 : 22 ; 2 Cor. 5 : 21 ; Gal. 2 : 16 ; Phil. 3 : 9 ; Gal. 3 : 6 ; Heb. 11 : 7 ; James 2 : 23.

Are we counted righteous as soon as we believe?

Yes ; a man is justified by faith without the deeds of the law. Rom. 3 : 28 ; 4 : 6, 7, 8, 22, 24 ; 5 : 1 ; Eph. 2 : 8, 9 ; John 6 : 29 ; Acts 16 : 31 ; Titus 3 : 5, 7.

Is there any more condemnation then for us ?

No ; there is no condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus. Rom. 8 : 1 ; John 5 : 24.

Has death then any power over us ?

No ; we have passed from death unto life. John 5 : 24 ; Col. 1 : 13, 14 ; 1 Peter 2 : 9.

Will believers in the Lord Jesus ever die ?

No ; they have eternal life. John 3 : 15, 36 ; 11 : 26 ; 1 John 5 : 11.

When our sins are forgiven, what should we seek to be ?

Sanctified, or made holy. 1 Pet. 1 : 16 ; 1 John 3 : 3 ; Heb. 12 : 14 ; Rom. 12 : 1.

Who works holiness in us ? [5 : 23.

God. John 17 : 17 ; 1 Cor. 1 : 30 ; 1 Thess.

How does God sanctify us ?

By his word and his Spirit. John 17 : 17 ;

Cor. 1 : 30 ; 6 : 11 ; **Ezek.** 36 : 26 ; **Phil.**
13.

*If we believe in Christ with our hearts,
what will we do ?*

We will confess him with our mouths.
tt. 10 : 32 ; 16 : 16 ; **Luke** 12 : 8 ; **Rom.**
= 10.

If we love Jesus, how will we show it ?

By keeping his commands and loving his
people. **John** 14 : 15 ; 1 **John** 3 : 14.

What are Christ's disciples required to do ?

To deny themselves, take up their cross, and
follow him. **Matt.** 16 : 24.

*In the race that is set before us, unto whom
must we keep looking ?*

Looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher
of our faith. **Heb.** 12 : 1, 2 ; **Gal.** 2 : 20 ;
1 Th. 5 : 4 ; **Luke** 17 : 5 ; **Heb.** 12 : 3.

OF GOOD WORKS.

*When we are justified by faith, without
works, is there not something for us to do ?*

Yes ; all good beings work. **John** 5 : 17 ;
1 Th. 2 : 15 ; **Psa.** 103 : 20, 21.

*What does Christ say of God and himself,
working ?*

My Father worketh hitherto, and I work.
John 5 : 17.

What did Christ say of his work when he was going to die?

I have finished the work which thou gavest me to do. John 17 : 4 ; 2 Tim. 4 : 7.

Does true faith always lead to good works?

Yes ; faith worketh by love. Gal. 5 : 6.

What effect has faith on our hearts?

Our hearts are purified by faith. Acts 15 : 9 ; 1 Pet. 1 : 22.

What does faith enable us to do?

It enables us to overcome the world.

1 John 5 : 4, 5 ; Phil. 4 : 13.

What effect will faith have on our lives?

It will make us do good works. James 2 : 18 ; Matt. 5 : 16.

What are good works?

Works which are pleasing to God. Heb. 11 : 6 ; Matt. 15 : 9 ; Eph. 2 : 10.

What works are pleasing to God?

Works done in faith, in love, and to his glory.

Is faith necessary to make what we do please God?

Yes ; without faith it is impossible to please God. Heb. 11 : 6.

What is said of works of love? [13 : 10.

Love is the fulfilling of the law. Rom.

Must our works glorify God?

Whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God. 1 Cor. 10 : 31 ; 6 : 20.

Will good works be rewarded?

Christ says, Whosoever shall give a cup of cold water only, to one of his disciples, shall in no wise lose his reward. Matt. 10 : 42 ; Mark 9 : 41 ; Matt. 25 : 34, 35, 40.

When we have received salvation through faith, what are we told to do?

To work it out with fear and trembling, or with holy reverence and humility. Phil. 2 : 12 ; Acts 9 : 31 ; Jer. 32 : 40 ; Eccles. 12 : 13 ; Gen. 22 : 12 ; Prov. 8 : 13 ; Deut. 10 : 12 ; Ps. 34 : 9, 11.

Why should we do it with holy fear or reverence?

Because God worketh in us. Phil. 2 : 13 ; Acts 9 : 6 ; Col. 1 : 29.

What does God work in us?

Both to will and to do, of his good pleasure. Phil. 2 : 13 ; Eph. 2 : 10 ; Heb. 13 : 21.

If we have salvation, how are we to work it out?

By growing in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, and by doing his will. 2 Pet. 3 : 18 ; John 7 : 17 ; Jude 20 ; 1 Cor. 15 : 58 ; 1 Thess. 1 : 3.

How are we to grow in grace and in the knowledge of Christ?

As new-born babes, desire the sincere milk

of the word, that ye may grow thereby.
1 Pet. 2 : 2 ; Heb. 5 : 12 ; Ps. 19 : 7, 8.

What is said of the faith that does not work ?

Faith, if it hath not works, is dead.

James 2 : 17, 20, 26.

What lesson does Jesus give us concerning the work God gives us to do ?

He said, I must work the works of Him that sent me, while it is day: the night cometh, when no man can work. John 9 : 4 ; 4 : 34 ; Luke 2 : 49.

What is the Christian's motive for holy living ? Is it fear of punishment or to purchase heaven ?

It is neither. It is filial love. Because ye ARE sons of God, children of the light, temples of the Holy Ghost, redeemed, bought with a price ; THEREFORE be ye followers of God as dear children. 1 John 3 : 1, 3 ; Gal. 4 : 6, 7 ; 1 Cor. 6 : 19, 20 ; 3 : 16 ; 2 Cor. 6 : 16, 18 ; 7 : 1 ; 1 Cor. 15 : 57, 58 ; Col. 1 : 10-14 ; Eph. 5 : 1.

THE VIRGIN MARY.

*Who was the Virgin Mary ?
The mother of Jesus.*

Was she the mother of his divine nature?

No; of his human nature. Rom. 9 : 5 ;
1 : 3 ; 2 Tim. 2 : 8.

What are they guilty of who call the Virgin Mary the mother of God?

They are guilty of blasphemy.

Had she other children?

Yes; sons and daughters. Matt. 1 : 25 ;
12 : 46 ; 13 : 55, 56 ; Mark 3 : 31 ; 6 : 3 ; Luke
2 : 7 ; 8 : 19.

Who was her first-born son?

Her first-born son was Jesus. Matt. 1 : 25 ;
Luke 2 : 7.

What did her neighbors say when speaking of Jesus?

Is not this the carpenter's son? is not his mother called Mary? and his brethren, James, and Joses, and Simon, and Judas? and his sisters, are they not all with us? Matt. 13 : 55, 56 ; Mark 6 : 3.

What was Jesus' reply when told that his mother and his brethren stood without, desiring to speak to him?

He answered, Who is my mother? and who are my brethren? and he stretched forth his hand toward his disciples, and said, Behold my mother and my brethren! For whosoever shall do the will of my Father which is in heaven, the same is my brother, and sister, and

mother. Matt. 12 : 46-50 ; Mark 3 : 31-35 ; Luke 8 : 19-21.

Did not Jesus, as a child, honor his parents ?

Yes ; when a boy he was subject to them ; and when he was dying, he commended his mother to the care of John. Luke 2 : 51 ; John 19 : 26.

What was the salutation of the angel, when he told Mary she should be the mother of Jesus ?

Hail, highly favored, the Lord is with thee ; blessed art thou among women. Luke 1 : 28.

What was Jesus' reply to a woman who said unto him, Blessed is your mother ?

Jesus said, Yea, rather, blessed are they that hear the word of God, and keep it. Luke 11 : 28 ; 8 : 21.

Did not Mary, the mother of Jesus, need a Saviour as others ?

Yes ; she said, My spirit hath rejoiced in God my Saviour. Luke 1 : 47.

Should we pray to her or to any other dead saint, to intercede for us with God ?

No ; there is but one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus. 1 Tim. 2 : 5 ; Heb. 9 : 15 ; 12 : 24 ; 4 : 15, 16 ; 7 : 25.

What is recorded of the apostles and of Mary after the ascension of Jesus ?

The apostles, and the women, and Mary

the mother of Jesus, and his brethren all continued with one accord in prayer and supplication. Acts 1 : 14.

OF THE LORD JESUS CHRIST.

How were persons saved before Christ came?

They believed in a Saviour to come.

John 8 : 56 ; Heb. 11 : 13.

How did they show their faith in him?

By offering a lamb as a sacrifice on God's altar.

What did those sacrifices represent?

Christ, the Lamb of God, who came to die for sinners. Isa. 53 : 7 ; John 1 : 29, 36 ; 1 Pet. 1 : 19, 20 ; Rev. 5 : 6, 9 ; 13 : 8.

Was it foretold that Christ should come and suffer?

Yes ; God before had showed by the mouth of all his prophets that Christ should suffer. Acts 3 : 18, 22, 23 ; 17 : 3 ; Luke 24 : 26, 27.

Where did Christ Jesus come from?

He came out from God, the Father in heaven. John 16 : 27, 28, 30 ; 3 : 13.

Where did he come to?

He came into the world. John 1 : 10, 11 ; 1 Tim. 1 : 15.

What did he come for? [Luke 19 : 10.

To seek and to save sinners. 1 Tim. 1 : 15 ;

Who is the Lord Jesus Christ?

The Son of God. Ps. 2 : 7 ; Gal. 4 : 4 ;
Heb. 1 : 2.

Why is Christ called the only-begotten Son of God?

Because Christ alone is the eternal Son of God. Isa. 9 : 6 ; Ps. 2 : 7 ; John 1 : 18 ;
3 : 16 ; Heb. 1 : 8.

How then are we also the children of God?

We are children adopted by God for Christ's sake. Rom. 8 : 15 ; Gal. 4 : 5, 6.

Why is Christ called Lord?

Because he is God. Col. 2 : 9 ; 1 John 5 : 20 ; Phil. 2 : 6 ; Rom. 9 : 5 ; Heb. 1 : 8 ;
John 1 : 1, 14 ; 8 : 58 ; Matt. 18 : 20 ; 28 : 20 ;
Col. 1 : 16, 17.

Is not Christ also a man?

Yes ; he took on him our nature. Phil. 2 : 7 ; John 1 : 14 ; Luke 24 : 39 ; Heb. 4 : 15.

Did Christ continue to be God when he became man?

Yes ; he was God and man united. 1 Tim. 3 : 16 ; Col. 2 : 9 ; Heb. 7 : 24.

Was he a real man with a body and soul?

Yes ; as a man he was tempted, suffered and died. Matt. 4 : 1 ; Heb. 2 : 17, 18 ; 4 : 15.

Did he get weary and hungry, and did he sleep as other men?

Yes ; and he wept too. John 4 : 6, 7 ; Matt.

8 : 24 ; Luke 19 : 41 ; John 11 : 35 ; Matt.
26 : 38.

Did he weep for himself ?

No ; when he beheld Jerusalem, he wept over it ; and at the grave of Lazarus, Jesus wept. Luke 19 : 41 ; John 11 : 35.

What did Isaiah prophesy about his sorrows ?

He is despised and rejected of men ; a man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief. Isa.
53 : 3.

Why did Christ become man ?

To suffer and die in our nature for us. 1
Pet. 2 : 24.

What name did he often call himself ?

The Son of Man. Matt. 26 : 64.

What other name was to be given to Jesus ?

Emmanuel. Matt. 1 : 23 ; Isa. 7 : 14.

What does that mean ?

God with us. Matt. 1 : 23 ; John 1 : 1, 14.

What great mystery was manifested in Christ ? [1 Tim. 3 : 16.

God was manifest in the flesh, seen of angels.

When Christ was born, who announced his birth to the shepherds ?

An angel of the Lord. Luke 2 : 9.

What did he tell them ?

Behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. Luke 2 : 10.

What were the good tidings?

Unto you is born this day a Saviour which is Christ the Lord. Luke 2 : 11.

Then what did a multitude of the heavenly host say?

Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good-will toward men. Luke 2 : 13, 14.

In what form did Jesus first come?

As a little babe. Luke 2 : 16.

Of whom was Christ born?

Of the Virgin Mary. Matt. 1 : 18. 23; Isa. 7 : 14.

Where was Christ born?

In Bethlehem. Luke 2 : 4.

When Jesus was a child, how did he show his devotedness to God?

He said, Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business? Luke 2 : 49; John 6 : 4.

How long did Jesus live in the world?

About thirty-three years.

Why do we call Christ our Lord?

Because he redeemed us.

With what did he redeem us?

With his own blood. Eph. 1 : 7; Acts 20 : 28; Col. 1 : 14; Heb. 9 : 12.

From what has he redeemed us?

From our sins, and the punishment due to them. 1 Pet. 2 : 24.

Why did the great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ give himself for us?

He gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works. Titus 2 : 14; Eph. 5 : 25, 27.

What should that move us to do?

To live unto Him who died for us. 2 Cor. 5 : 15; 1 Cor. 6 : 20.

Why was he called Jesus? [Matt. 1 : 21.

Because he saves his people from their sins.

Is there any other Saviour than Jesus?

There is no other name given among men whereby we must be saved. Acts 4 : 12.

Why is he called Christ?

Because God hath anointed him to be our prophet, priest, and king. Isa. 9 : 6, 7; Acts 4 : 27; 10 : 38; Ps. 2 : 2; Phil 2 : 11.

How is Christ our prophet?

Because he teaches us the will of God. Acts. 3 : 22.

How is Christ our priest?

Because he offered himself for our sins, and pleads with God for us. Heb. 2 : 17, 18; 4 : 15; 7 : 25; 10 : 14; 1 John 2 : 1.

What is said of his pleading with God for us?

He ever liveth to make intercession for us. Heb. 7 : 25; Rom. 8 : 34.

How is Christ our king?

Because he rules over us and defends us.
Luke 1 : 33 ; Ps. 2 ; 110 ; Acts 5 : 31.

How does Christ's kingdom differ from the kingdoms of this world?

Christ rules in the hearts of his people.
John 18 : 36 ; Ps. 110 : 3 ; Rom. 10 : 9.

How does Christ rule over us?

By his word and his spirit. Matt. 7 : 21 ;
John 6 : 63 ; 14 : 21, 23.

Why do you need Christ as a prophet?

Because I am ignorant. Luke 24 : 25, 27 ;
John 16 : 13 ; Rom. 3 : 11.

Why do you need Christ as a priest?

Because I am guilty. Heb. 4 : 15 ; Rom.
7 : 24, 25 ; 3 : 10.

Why do you need Christ as a king?

Because I am weak and helpless. Rom.
5 : 6 ; Phil. 4 : 13 ; 2 Cor. 12 : 9, 10.

Was the Lord Jesus Christ tempted by the devil?

He was in all points tempted as we are, yet without sin.

Heb. 4 : 15 ; Matt. 4 : 1 ; Luke 4 : 2 ;
20 : 23 ; John 6 : 15 ; Matt. 26 : 37.

What comfort is it to us that he suffered being tempted?

He is able to succor them that are tempted.
Heb. 2 : 18.

Did our Lord Jesus ever commit the least sin?

No; he was holy, harmless, and undefiled.
Heb. 7 : 26.

What was Christ made for us?

He was made sin for us. **2 Cor.** 5 : 21.

How was he made sin for us?

He bare our sins in his own body on the
tree. **1 Pet.** 2 : 24.

Why was he made sin for us?

That we might be righteous in him. **2 Cor.**
5 : 21 ; 1 Peter 2 : 24.

How are we righteous in him?

Christ's righteousness is ours. **Rom.** 3 : 22;
1 Cor. 1 : 30 ; **Gal.** 2 : 16 ; **Phil.** 3 : 9.

What did Jesus do when he was on the earth?

He went about doing good, and healing
 all that were oppressed of the devil.

Acts 10 : 38.

When Jesus saw the lepers, the blind, the mourners, and the hungry, how was he affected?

He was moved with compassion, and relieved them. **Mark** 1 : 41 ; 6 : 34 ; **Matt.**
9 : 36 ; Luke 7 : 13.

Besides comforting the mourners, how did Jesus show his sympathy with them?

Jesus wept. **John** 11 : 35 ; **Luke** 19 41.

What miracles did he do to prove that he was the Christ?

He made the blind to see, and the deaf to hear, he cleansed the lepers, and raised the dead. Matt. 11 : 5.

And what did he say about the Gospel?

And the poor have the Gospel preached to them. Matt. 11 : 5.

How else did he show his divine power?

He commanded the winds and the waves, and they obeyed him.

Mark 4 : 39, 41.

What did those miracles and wonders prove?

That Jesus was approved of God. Acts 2 : 22.

What kind of life did Christ live on earth?

A life of poverty and suffering. Matt. 8 : 20.

What did Christ tell his disciples to learn of him?

Learn of me; for I am meek and lowly of heart. Matt. 11 : 29; 21 : 5; Phil. 2 : 5, 7.

Knowing that the Father had given all things into his hands, what lesson did Jesus give his disciples of humility?

He took a towel, and girded himself. After that, he poureth water into a basin, and began to wash the disciples' feet. John 13 : 4, 5, 14, 15.

When Christ Jesus was in the form of God, and thought it not robbery to be equal with God, how did he humble himself?

He made himself of no reputation, and took upon him the form of a servant, and was made in the likeness of men; and being found in fashion as a man, he humbled himself, and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross. Phil. 2 : 5.

What did Christ say of his poverty?

The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests; but the Son of Man hath not where to lay his head.

Matt. 8 : 20; 17 : 27.

Why did our Lord Jesus Christ choose a life of poverty?

We know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that, though he was rich, yet for our sakes he became poor, that we through his poverty might be rich. 2 Cor. 8 : 9.

What did Herod try to do to Jesus when he was a babe?

He sought to kill him.

Matt. 2 : 13, 16.

What did the people of Nazareth try to do to him?

They led him to the brow of a hill, that they might cast him down headlong.

Luke 4 : 29.

What council did the Pharisees take concerning him?

That they might destroy him. Matt. 12 : 14 ; Mark 3 : 6.

When he was preaching in the temple, what did they do?

They took up stones to cast at him. John 8 : 59.

When he was arrested, what did they do to him?

• They spit in his face, and buffeted him, and smote him with the palms of their hands. Matt. 26 : 67 ; Mark 14 : 65 ; Luke 22 : 63, 66.

After he was condemned, what did they do to him?

He was scourged, spit upon, crowned with thorns, and smitten on the head. Matt. 27 : 26, 29, 30.

Where and when was his greatest suffering and agony?

In the garden, when his soul was exceeding sorrowful, even unto death, and in his agony he sweat great drops of blood. Matt. 26 : 38 ; Mark 14 : 34 ; Luke 22 : 44.

Did Jesus know that he was going to be crucified?

Yes ; He told his disciples that he would be spit upon, beaten, and crucified. Matt. 16 : 21 ; 17 : 22 ; Mark 10 : 34 ; Luke 9 : 22.

Knowing all things that should come upon him, what did Jesus do?

He went forth to meet them who were going to kill him. John 18 : 4.

Who betrayed Jesus?

Judas Iscariot.

What had Christ said of Judas, who was going to betray him?

Woe unto him ! It had been good for that man if he had not been born. Matt. 26 : 24.

When Jesus was falsely accused, and was beaten and crucified, how did he show his patience?

He opened not his mouth.

Matt. 26 : 63 ;

27 : 14 ; Isaiah 53 : 7 ; Luke 23 : 9.

What kind of death did Christ die?

The painful and shameful death of the cross.

Why did Christ die?

To satisfy divine justice, and to atone for our sins. Heb. 9 : 22, 23 ; 10 : 12, 14 ; 1 Pet. 2 : 24.

Can we not atone for our sins?

No ; we are constantly adding to them.

In what nature did Christ suffer?

In his human nature.

What do you mean by his human nature?

That is, in his body and his soul. Matt. 26 : 38.

Who caused Jesus to be put to death?

The chief priests and the elders of the church.
Matt. 26 : 3; John 11 : 47.

Why did the rulers of the church hate Jesus?

Because they had rejected the commandment of God. Mark 7 : 9.

What had they put in the place of the commandment of God?

The commandments and traditions of men.
Mark 7 : 7, 9; Matt. 15 : 3, 9; Col. 2 : 8, 18.

What did Christ call them for putting traditions and rites in the place of faith and the word of God?

He called them hypocrites, serpents, and a generation of vipers. Matt. 15 : 7; 23 : 5, 13, 14, 23, 33; 12 : 34; 3 : 7; Luke 11 : 39-44.

What does he mean by serpents and a generation of vipers?

That they are children of the old serpent, the devil. John 8 : 44; 1 John 3 : 10; Acts 13 : 10; Rev. 20 : 2.

What does Christ say they do?

They shut up the kingdom of heaven, and neither go in themselves, nor suffer others to go in. Matt. 23 : 13.

Did God determine beforehand that Jesus should die for sinners?

Yes; before the foundation of the world.

Eph. 1 : 4 ; John 17 : 24 ; 1 Pet. 1 : 20 ; Rev. 13 : 8 ; Acts 2 : 23 ; 3 : 18 ; 4 : 28 ; Isa. 53 ; Luke 24 : 26.

Then did they who crucified Jesus do wrong ?

Yes ; because they did it with wicked hands.
Acts 2 : 23.

How long ago is it since Christ died ?

More than eighteen hundred years ago.

What was done with Christ after he was dead ?

He was buried. Matt. 27 : 60.

Did Christ remain dead and buried ?

No ; on the third day he rose again from the dead. Luke 18 : 31, 33 ; 24 : 7, 46 ; Acts 17 : 31.

What did Christ do after he rose from the dead ?

He appeared often to his disciples, and talked with them. Matt. 28 : 9, 16 ; Mark 16 : 9, 12, 14 ; Luke 24 : 15, 36, 50 ; John 20 : 15, 19, 26 ; 21 : 4 ; Acts 1 : 4.

Who saw Christ after he rose from the tomb ?

Mary Magdalene, and the apostles, and more than five hundred persons at one time. John 20 : 16, 19, 26 ; 1 Cor. 15 : 6.

What does the resurrection of Christ declare ?

That he is the Son of God with power.
Rom. 1 : 4.

What does the resurrection of Christ show as to our bodies?

That our bodies shall be raised from the dead. 1 Cor. 15 : 20, 42.

What benefit is Christ's resurrection to us?

He rose for our justification. Rom. 4 : 25.

What benefit is Christ's being alive to us?

He says, Because I live ye shall live also. John 14 : 19; Col. 3 : 4.

How long did Christ remain on earth after his resurrection?

Forty days. Acts 1 : 3.

Where did Christ then go?

He ascended up into heaven. Mark 16 : 19; Luke 24 : 51; Acts 1 : 9; 7 : 55.

What did Christ say he was going to do in heaven? [John 14 : 2.

He said, I go to prepare a place for you.

Where is Christ now?

In heaven at the right hand of God. Mark 16 : 19; Col. 3 : 1; Acts 3 : 21; 7 : 55.

What does that mean?

He has all power in heaven and on earth; angels and authorities and powers being made subject unto him. Eph. 1 : 20, 21; Matt. 28 : 18; 1 Pet. 3 : 22.

What promise did he give to his disciples when he left them?

He would be with them always. Matt. 28 : 20.

How can Christ be in heaven and on earth at the same time?

As man, he is in heaven; as God, he abides with his people. John 14 : 23.

Exalted to be a Prince and Saviour, what does Christ give to his people?

He gives repentance unto Israel, and forgiveness of sins. Acts 5 : 31.

Is Jesus the same loving Jesus now that he was when on earth?

Yes; he is the same yesterday, and to-day, and forever. Heb. 13 : 8.

Should Christ be worshiped as God?

All men should honor the Son even as they honor the Father. John 5 : 23; Phil. 2 : 6; Heb. 1 : 6.

Will the Lord Jesus come again?

Yes; he will come to judge the world. Matt. 25 : 31; Rom. 14 : 10; 2 Cor. 5 : 10.

When will he come?

At the last day, the day of judgment. 2 Pet. 3 : 10; Acts 17 : 31; 1 Thess. 5 : 2.

Were all converted who heard Jesus, and saw his miracles?

No; many hated him the more. Matt. 12 : 14; Luke 6 : 11; John 5 : 18; 11 : 53.

Do all those who now hear about Jesus love him?

No; many reject him.

Does not the Gospel save all who hear it ?

No ; to many it proves a savor of death unto death. 2 Cor. 2 : 16.

What does that mean ?

Their hearts become harder.

What is the doom of those who do not believe in the Lord Jesus Christ ?

He that believeth not is condemned already, and the wrath of God abideth on him. John 3 : 18, 36 ; Mark 16 : 16 ; 2 Thess. 1 : 8, 9 ; Heb. 10 : 29.

What did Jesus do when little children were brought to him ?

He took them up in his arms, and blessed them. Mark 10 : 16.

What did he say about little children coming to him ?

Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not ; for of such is the kingdom of heaven. Luke 18 : 16 ; Matt. 19 : 14.

What does Christ say to all burdened sinners ?

Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Matt. 11 : 28.

May any one go to him ?

Yes ; he says, Him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out. John 6 : 37 ; 7 : 37 ; Rev. 22 : 17 ; 21 : 6 ; Isaiah 55 : 1.

What did the self-righteous Pharisees say when Jesus received sinners?

They murmured, and said, This man receiveth sinners, and eateth with them. Luke 15 : 2 ; 5 : 30.

What reply did Jesus make to them?

I came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance. Luke 5 : 32.

THE HOLY SPIRIT, OR THE HOLY GHOST.

It is of great importance that we should have clear views of the Holy Ghost. Of his personality; of his work; of his presence in the church; and of his dwelling in the hearts of all believers, making them temples of the Holy Ghost. We should always realize the presence of God, the Holy Ghost, with us and in us.

When Jesus was about to leave his disciples, whom did he say he would send to them?

The Comforter, the Holy Ghost. John 14 : 16, 26 ; 15 : 26.

Who is the Holy Ghost?

The third person of the Godhead. Acts 5 : 3, 4 ; Heb. 10 : 15, 16 ; Acts 28 : 25.

What does the Bible say of the Holy Spirit at the creation?

The Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters. Gen. 1 : 2.

Who inspired the prophets and the holy men of old?

They spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost. 2 Pet. 1 : 21; 1 Pet. 1 : 11; 2 Tim. 3 : 16; Luke 1 : 67, 70. •

What is said of the birth of Jesus and the Holy Ghost?

Jesus was conceived of the Holy Ghost. Matt. 1 : 20.

What is said of the Holy Ghost and our entrance into the kingdom of God?

Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he can not enter into the kingdom of God. John 3 : 5.

What baptism were the disciples to receive besides the baptism of water?

They were to be baptized with the Holy Ghost. Acts 1 : 5.

When Jesus was baptized, what happened?

The Spirit of God descended like a dove upon him. Matt. 3 : 16.

What happened to the disciples on the day of Pentecost?

They were all filled with the Holy Ghost. Acts 2 : 4.

What followed?

They spake with other tongues as the Spirit gave them utterance. Acts 2 : 4; 10 : 46; 19 : 6.

When others were baptized of the Holy Ghost, how was it done ?

The Holy Ghost fell on them, was poured out on them. Acts 10 : 44, 45 ; 19 : 6 ; 8 : 16 ; 11 : 15.

What did Christ tell his disciples the Holy Ghost would do when he came ?

He would teach them all things, and guide them into all truth. John 14 : 26 ; 16 : 13.

What did Christ say about the Holy Spirit making his abode in us ?

He said, He dwelleth with you, and shall be in you. John 14 : 16, 17.

What does the Bible say of the Holy Ghost and the bodies of believers ?

Know ye not that your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost, and the Spirit of God dwelleth in you ? 1 Cor. 3 : 16 ; 6 : 19 ; Eph. 2 : 22.

What are we told to do because our body is the temple of God ?

Wherefore, glorify God in your body ; for the temple of God is holy. 1 Cor. 3 : 17 ; 6 : 20.

Who sent Philip to preach Christ to the Ethiopian eunuch ? and who sent Peter to preach Christ to the centurion ?

The Holy Spirit sent them. Acts 8 : 29 ; 10 : 19.

What did the Holy Ghost say to the church at Antioch about Barnabas and Paul?

Separate me Barnabas and Paul for the work whereunto I have called them. Acts 13 : 2.

What did the Holy Ghost make the elders of the church of Ephesus?

The Holy Ghost made them overseers or bishops. Acts 20 : 17, 28 ; 14 : 23 ; 1 Tim. 5 : 17 ; Titus 1 : 5, 7.

Who gives all spiritual gifts?

The Holy Spirit, dividing to every man severally as he will. 1 Cor. 12 : 8, 11.

What is the fruit of the Spirit?

The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance. Gal. 5 : 22.

Who helps us in our prayers?

The Spirit helpeth our infirmities: for we know not what we should pray for as we ought. Rom. 8 : 26.

What does the Spirit bear witness in us that we are?

That we are the children of God. Rom. 8 : 16.

How is the love of God shed abroad in our hearts?

By the Holy Ghost, which is given unto us. Rom. 5 : 5.

What does all this teach us about our dependence upon the Holy Ghost?

That we can do nothing good without the presence and help of the Holy Spirit. Phil. 2 : 13 ; Rom. 8 : 26 ; Acts 2 : 47 ; Heb. 13 : 21 ; 2 Cor. 3 : 5.

How can we get the presence and help of the Holy Spirit ?

Christ says, If ye, then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him? Luke 11 : 13 ; Matt. 7 : 11.

Then what should we ask God for, first of all?

To give us the Holy Spirit.

What is said of those who reject Christ and the Scriptures ?

They resist the Holy Ghost. Acts 7 : 51 ; Neh. 9 : 30 ; Isa. 63 : 10.

What are believers urged to avoid doing to the Holy Spirit ?

Grieve not the Holy Spirit of God. Quench not the Spirit.

Eph. 4 : 30 ; 1 Thess. 5 : 19.

What is said of those who blaspheme against the Holy Ghost ?

They shall never be forgiven. Mark 3 : 29 ; Luke 12 : 10 Acts 7 : 51.

CHILDREN OF GOD.

What is said of those who are led by the Spirit of God?

They are the sons of God. Rom. 8 : 14 ;
1 John 3 : 1.

How do they become children of God?

By being born again. John 3 : 3.

How can we be born again?

We must be born of the Holy Spirit.

John 1 : 13 ; 3 : 5, 8 ; James 1 : 18.

When were the children of God chosen?

Before the foundation of the world. Eph.
1 : 4, 5.

Who are born of God?

Whosoever believeth that Jesus is the Christ
is born of God. 1 John 5 : 1 ; John 1 : 12 ;
Gal. 3 : 26.

How can we know that we are children of God?

Hereby we know that he abideth in us, by
the Spirit which he hath given us. 1 John
3 : 14, 24 ; 4 : 13 ; Gal. 4 : 6.

What witness does the Spirit bear with our spirit?

The Spirit itself beareth witness with our
spirit, that we are the children of God. Rom.
8 : 16.

What spirit of relationship to God do the children of God receive?

The spirit of adoption, whereby we cry, Abba, Father. Rom. 8 : 15 ; Gal. 4 : 6.

What does John say to believers about their being sons of God?

Beloved, now are we the sons of God.
1 John 3 : 1, 2.

What does he add we know we shall be?

We know that, when He shall appear, we shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is. 1 John 3 : 2 ; Col. 3 : 4 ; Phil. 3 . 21.

What effect will the assured hope of being hereafter like Christ have on us?

Every man that hath this hope purifieth himself, even as Christ is pure. 1 John 3 : 3 ; 2 Cor. 7 : 1.

If children of God, what do we become?

Heirs of God, and joint-heirs with Christ.
Rom. 8 : 17.

What have the children of God reserved for them in heaven?

An inheritance incorruptible and undefiled, and that fadeth not away. 1 Pet. 1 : 4.

How are the children of God kept?

They are kept by the power of God through faith unto salvation.

1 Pet. 1 : 5 ; Phil. 1 : 6 ; 1 Thess. 5 : 24 ;
2 Tim. 1 : 12 ; Heb. 12 : 2.

Do not the children of God suffer afflictions in this world?

Yes; but they are light and only for a moment. 2 Cor. 4 : 17; 11 : 24-28; John 16 : 33.

What were some of the afflictions which Paul considered light?

He says, Five times received I forty stripes save one; thrice was I beaten with rods; once was I stoned; thrice I suffered shipwreck; in perils often, in hunger, and cold, and nakedness; besides the care of all the churches. 2 Cor. 11 : 24-28; Acts 14 : 19; 16 : 23, 20 : 23.

What do their afflictions work out for them?

A far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory. 2 Cor. 4 : 17; Rom. 8 : 28; John 16 : 33.

Does not Paul likewise speak of the struggle he had with sin in his body? Rom. 7 : 18-24.

Yes; but as a conqueror, he thanks God through Jesus Christ our Lord. Rom. 7 : 25-8 : 4; 2 Cor. 12 : 7, 9.

Did Paul consider he had fully attained, or was already perfect?

No; he said, I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus. Phil. 3 : 14.

Was Paul sure of his salvation?

Yes; he says, I know whom I have believed. For me to die is gain. I have a desire to depart and to be with Christ. Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness. 2 Tim. 4 : 8 ; 1 : 12 ; Phil. 1 : 21, 23 ; Rom. 8 : 35, 39 ; 1 Cor. 3 : 22 ; 2 Cor. 5 : 1, 6, 8.

May every believer in Christ rejoice in the assurance of his salvation?

Certainly. He that believeth HATH; he that believeth IS; and it is because they HAVE and because they ARE, the epistles urge believers to glorify God, and to rejoice in the Lord. 1 John 3 : 1, 3 ; 5 : 1 ; John 3 : 36 ; Gal. 4 : 6, 7 ; 1 Cor. 6 : 19, 20 ; Rom. 5 : 1 ; John 6 : 47 ; Phil. 4 : 4.

What is a believer in Christ passed from?

He is passed from death unto life.

John 5 : 24 ; Rom. 5 : 21.

What kind of life hath he that believeth on the Son of God?

He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life. John 3 : 16, 36 ; 6 : 47.

Can they who have everlasting life ever die?

No; Christ says, I give unto them eternal life, and they shall never perish. John 10 : 28 ; 3 : 16 ; 11 : 26.

What is the record that God gave of his Son?

This is the record, that God hath given to

us eternal life, and this life is in his Son.
1 John 5 : 11 ; John 17 : 2.

What does John say of him who believeth not that record ?

He that believeth not God hath made him a liar. 1 John 5 : 10.

Why does John say he had written those things ?

These things have I written unto you that believe on the name of the Son of God, that ye may know that ye have eternal life.

1 John 5 : 13 ; John 20 : 31.

Is it pride or presumption, then, for a believer in Jesus to feel sure that he is saved ?

No ; for he has God's word for it. 1 John 5 : 11, 13 ; 2 : 25 ; John 3 : 18, 36 ; 5 : 24 ; 6 : 40, 47 ; 10 : 28 ; Mark 16 : 16.

Do all the children of God have this assurance of faith ?

No ; many of God's dear children are troubled at times with doubts and fears. Ps. 42 : 11 ; John 20 : 25 ; Matt. 8 : 26 ; 14 : 31.

What will remove these doubts and fears ?

Faith in Christ as a complete Saviour, and in the promises of God made to them who believe.

What benefits have the children of God in this world ?

They have the assurance of the presence

and love of God, and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost.

How is the believer assured of God's love?

The love of God is shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Ghost which is given unto us. Rom. 5 : 5.

How has the believer peace?

Being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ. Rom. 5 : 1; John 14 : 27; Isa. 26 : 3; Phil. 4 : 7.

How has the believer joy?

In whom though now ye see him not, yet believing ye rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory. 1 Pet. 1 : 8; John 16 : 24; 15 : 11; Rom. 15 : 13.

What is the blessing pronounced on believers?

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Ghost, be with you all. Amen. 2 Cor. 13 : 14; Heb. 13 : 20; Num. 6 : 23, 24.

Do we not have communion with the Father and the Son likewise?

Truly our fellowship is with the Father, and with his Son, Jesus Christ. 1 John 1 : 3; 1 Cor. 1 : 9.

If any one loves Christ and keeps his words, what has Christ promised?

My Father and I will love him, and we will

come unto him, and make our abode with him.
John 14 : 21, 23.

In what have we fellowship with the Father and the Son ?

We are made partakers of the Spirit, of the love, and of the glory of God. 1 John 4 : 13, 14, 15 ; 3 : 24 ; John 15 : 9 ; 17 : 23, 26 ; 1 Pet. 5 : 10 ; Rom. 8 : 17.

In what did the first believers continue steadfast ?

They continued steadfastly in the Apostles' doctrine and fellowship, and in breaking of bread and in prayers. Acts 2 : 42.

Should not the children of God be cheerful and rejoice ?

Yes ; for all things are theirs, and they are told to rejoice in the Lord alway. 1 Cor. 3 : 21, 22 ; Phil. 4 : 4 ; 1 Thess. 5 : 16.

THE UNION OF CHRIST AND BELIEVERS.

What does Christ say of the union of himself and believers ?

That he and they are one. John 17 : 21, 23.

Repeat texts that Christ and the Father are one ?

I and my Father are one. The Father is in me, and I in him. John 10 : 30, 38.

Repeat a text that Christ and his people are one?

As thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us. John 17 : 21, 23.

Repeat a text showing that what is done to any of Christ's people is done unto him?

As ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me. Matt. 25 : 40, 45.

How does the Bible speak of the union of Christ and believers, in his death and glory?

They are crucified with Christ; buried with Christ; risen with Christ; and are joint-heirs with Christ. Gal. 2 : 20; Eph. 2 : 6; Col. 2 : 12; Rom. 8 : 17.

Repeat a text speaking of Christ as our life?

When Christ, who is our life, shall appear, then shall ye also appear with him in glory. Col. 3 : 4; John 14 : 19; Gal. 2 : 20.

Repeat a text about being one with Christ in his crucifixion?

I am crucified with Christ: nevertheless I live; yet not I, but Christ liveth in me; and the life which I now live in the flesh I live by the faith of the Son of God, who loved me, and gave himself for me. Gal. 2 : 20; Rom. 6 : 6; Gal. 5 : 24.

Repeat a text of being dead with Christ ?

Now, if we be dead with Christ, we believe that we shall also live with him. Rom. 6 : 8 ; 2 Tim. 2 : 11 ; Rom. 6 : 3, 4.

Repeat a text about our being one with Christ in his resurrection and ascension ?

If ye then be risen with Christ, seek those things which are above, where Christ sitteth on the right hand of God. Col. 3 : 1 ; Eph. 2 : 5.

Repeat a text about being partakers of Christ's glory ?

And the glory which thou gavest me I have given them, that they may be one, even as we are one. John 17 : 22 ; Eph. 2 : 6 ; Col. 3 : 4 ; Rom. 8 : 17.

Repeat the text about being joint-heirs with Christ ?

If children, then heirs ; heirs of God, and joint-heirs with Christ, if so be that we suffer with him, that we may also be glorified together. Rom. 8 : 17.

How does Christ compare himself and his people to a vine ?

I am the vine, ye are the branches. John 15 : 5.

From what does the branch receive life and strength ?

From the vine.

Can a branch bear fruit, if separated from the vine?

No; it must abide in the vine to bear fruit.

What does Christ say about our not bearing fruit, if we do not abide in him?

No more can ye, except ye abide in me. For without me ye can do nothing.

John 15 : 4, 5.

What does Christ promise, if we abide in him?

If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you. John 15 : 7.

What does the Bible say of Christ and his people being one body?

Now ye are the body of Christ, and members in particular. 1 Cor. 12 : 27; 6 : 15; Rom. 12 : 5.

Repeat the text of Christ and his people being one flesh?

For we are members of his body, of his flesh, and of his bones. Eph. 5 : 30.

Is not the body composed of different members?

Yes; the body is not one member, but many. 1 Cor. 12 : 14; Rom. 12 : 5.

Are not all the members necessary? Can the eye say to the hand, I have no need of you?

Nay; much more those members of the

body which seem to be feeble are necessary.
1 Cor. 12 : 21, 22; Rom. 12 : 3, 4.

Have all the members of Christ's body the same gifts?

No; to one is given wisdom, to another knowledge, to another faith, to others different gifts. 1 Cor. 12 : 4, 10.

Who worketh these different gifts in us?

The Holy Spirit, dividing to every one severally as he will. 1 Cor. 12 : 11; Rom. 12 : 6.

Should not the members of the body have care one for another?

Yes; if one member suffer, all the members suffer with it. 1 Cor. 12 : 26.

What new commandment did Christ give to his disciples?

A new commandment I give unto you, That ye love one another as I have loved you. John 13 : 34; 15 : 12, 17; 1 John 3 : 14; 4 : 20, 21.

Who is the head of this body?

Christ is the head, from whom the whole body maketh increase. Eph. 4 : 15, 16; Col. 1 : 18; 1 Cor. 11 : 3; Eph. 4 : 3, 4.

Is the same spirit in Christ and the members of his body?

Yes; He that is joined unto the Lord is one spirit. 1 Cor. 6 : 17; Eph. 4 : 4; 1 Cor. 3 : 16; Rom. 8 : 9.

Can any of the members of Christ's body die?

No; for he says, Because I live ye shall live also. John 14 : 19; John 10 : 28; 11 : 26.

THE CHURCH.

What is a church? [30.

An assembly or congregation. Acts 15 : 4,

What is a church of Christ?

A congregation of believers in him, and their baptized children. Acts 2 : 47; 9 : 31; Rom. 16 : 5; 1 Cor. 16 : 19; Col. 4 : 15; 1 Cor. 1 : 2.

Has God always had a visible church on the earth?

Yes; first the Patriarchs, then the Israelites or Jews, and now the church of Christ. Gen. 17 : 9; Exod. 12 : 14; Acts 15 : 4.

How did believers approach God before Christ came?

By prayer and by sacrifices on God's altar. Heb. 9 : 7; Levit. 17 : 4; 1 : 3.

Who presented the blood of the sacrifices to God?

The high-priest. Heb. 9 : 7; Levit. 16 : 2.

Whom did those sacrifices and the high-priest represent?

Christ, the Lamb of God, who is also our

High-Priest. Heb. 9 : 12, 14, 24, 25; Rev. 5 : 6; Heb. 2 : 17.

How do Christians approach God now?

Through Christ, our High-Priest in heaven. Heb. 4 : 15, 16; John 14 : 6.

Is there any altar or sacrifice in the church now?

No; they are taken away, through the offering of the body of Jesus Christ once. For by one offering he hath perfected forever them that are sanctified. Heb. 10 : 8, 9, 10, 14; 7 : 27; 9 : 28.

Where did the Jews meet for public worship every Sabbath?

In their synagogues. Luke 4 : 16; 13 : 10; Acts 17 : 2.

What was the manner of the public worship in the synagogues?

They read the scriptures, offered prayers, sang psalms and hymns, and had exhortations. Acts 13 : 15; 17 : 2; Matt. 13 : 54; Eph. 5 : 19.

How did the early Christians have their public worship?

In the same way. 1 Cor. 14 : 15, 19, 26; Col. 3 : 16, 17.

How was the visible church ruled before Christ came?

God appointed the elders in Israel to rule.

Exod. 3 : 16 ; 4 : 29 ; 18 : 21 ; Num. 11 : 16 ;
Deut. 1 : 13 ; Matt. 26 : 3.

Had each synagogue its elders or rulers ?

Yes. Acts 13 : 15 ; Mark 5 : 22 ; Acts
18 : 8 ; Luke 13 : 14.

*Who are to have the oversight of the churches
of Christ ?*

The elders ; who are to be ordained in every
congregation or church as overseers or bishops.
Acts 14 : 23 ; Titus 1 : 5, 7 ; Acts 20 : 17, 28 ;
1 Tim. 3 : 1-7 ; 5 : 17 ; 1 Peter 5 : 1, 2, 3 ;
Heb. 13 : 17.

How are the elders to be treated ?

Let the elders that rule well be counted
worthy of double honor, especially they who
labor in the word and doctrine. 1 Tim. 5 : 17 ;
Heb. 13 : 7, 17, 24 ; Rom. 12 : 8 ; 1 Tim. 5 : 1,
19 ; 1 Thess. 5 : 12, 13 ; 1 Pet. 5 : 1, 2, 3.

*What charge was given to the elders of the
church at Ephesus ?*

Take heed unto yourselves, and to all the
flock over the which the Holy Ghost hath
made you overseers (or bishops). Acts 20 : 17,
28 ; 1 Peter 5 : 1, 2, 3 ; Titus 1 : 5, 7.

What is the duty of the deacons ?

To take care of the poor of the church.
Acts 6 : 1, 3 ; 1 Tim. 3 : 8, 13.

Who were the Apostles ?

Twelve men chosen by Christ to be sent

forth as witnesses for him. Matt. 10 : 1 ; Luke 6 : 13 ; Mark 3 : 14.

When one was to be chosen to fill the place of Judas, what qualifications were requisite to be an apostle ?

One who was with the Lord Jesus all the time, from his baptism to his ascension into heaven ; that he might be a witness of his resurrection.

Acts 1 : 21, 22, 26.

Can any one have those qualifications now ?

No.

How came Paul to be an apostle ?

He saw the Lord Jesus Christ, and was specially appointed by Him. 1 Cor. 9 : 1 ; 15 : 8 ; Acts 9 : 5, 17, 15 ; Gal. 1 : 1.

Who were the preachers in the early church of Christ ?

The apostles, elders, deacons, and all Christians when scattered, went everywhere preaching the Lord Jesus. Acts 8 : 4 ; 11 : 20 ; 6 : 10 ; 8 : 5 ; 1 Tim. 5 : 17 ; 1 Cor. 14 : 26, 31 ; 2 Cor. 3 : 3 ; Acts 18 : 26.

What directions does Paul give Timothy about teachers ?

The things that thou hast heard of me commit thou to faithful men, who shall be able to teach others also.

2 Tim. 2 : 2.

What provision has the Lord made for them who give themselves wholly to the ministry of the word?

The Lord hath ordained that they which preach the gospel should live of the gospel. Let him that is taught in the word communicate unto him that teacheth in all good things. 1 Cor. 9 : 7, 14; Gal. 6 : 6; 1 Tim. 5 : 18; Matt. 10 : 10; Luke 10 : 7; 1 Tim. 4 : 15; 2 Tim. 2 : 4.

What ceremony was performed when persons were ordained for special duties?

The laying on of hands. Num. 8 : 10; 27 : 18-23; Deut. 34 : 9; Acts 13 : 3.

On whom were hands laid?

On apostles, elders, deacons, and missionaries. Acts 9 : 17; 6 : 6; 13 : 3; 1 Tim. 4 : 14; 2 Tim. 1 : 6; Num. 8 : 10.

Who laid hands on the Levites when they were consecrated?

The children of Israel.

Num. 8 : 10.

Who first laid hands on Paul?

A disciple at Damascus named Ananias. Acts 9 : 10, 17.

Who laid hands on Paul and Barnabas, when set apart for a special mission?

Prophets and teachers in the church at Antioch. Acts 13 : 1, 3.

Who laid hands on Timothy? [4 : 14.

Paul and the elders. 2 Tim. 1 : 6 ; 1 Tim.

What warning does Paul give on this subject? [5 : 22.

Lay hands suddenly on no man. 1 Tim.

Were not hands sometimes laid on others?

Yes ; and there followed, sometimes, the coming of the Holy Ghost and miraculous gifts, and sometimes the healing of diseases. Acts 9 : 17 ; 8 : 17, 18 ; 19 : 6 ; Mark 16 : 18 ; Acts 28 : 8.

What is the sign of a church of Christ?

Where his word is faithfully preached and the sacraments are properly administered. Acts 2 : 42.

What seal does God set upon the faithful preaching of his word?

The Lord adds to his church of such as should be saved. Acts 2 : 47 ; 11 : 21.

Who are members of the visible Christian church?

They who have confessed Christ and have been baptized ; and their baptized children. 1 Cor. 1 : 2 ; Acts 2 : 39, 41 ; Acts 16 : 15 ; 1 Cor. 1 : 16 ; 7, 14 ; Gen. 17 : 7 ; Matt. 28 : 19, 20.

How are the members of the church gathered?

By the preaching of the word of God, and by the Holy Ghost. Acts 2 : 41 ; 4 : 4 ; Rom. 10 : 14 ; 1 Cor. 1 : 21.

Who is the only head of the church?

Christ is the only head of the church. Col. 1 : 18 ; Eph. 1 : 22, 23.

Can a person be baptized and be a member of the visible church, and yet not be a Christian?

Yes ; Judas, who betrayed Christ, was an apostle. Rom. 9 : 6 ; Matt. 7 : 21.

What did Peter say of Simon, the sorcerer, after he was baptized?

Thou hast neither part nor lot in this matter ; for thy heart is not right in the sight of God. Acts 8 : 13, 21.

Who are members of the invisible or TRUE church of Christ?

All who believe with the heart in the Lord Jesus Christ. Rom. 10 : 9 ; Luke 12 : 8.

On what did Christ say he would build his church?

On the confession, Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God. Matt. 16 : 16, 18 ; Acts 4 : 11 ; 1 Cor. 3 : 11 ; 1 Pet. 2 : 6.

What is meant by the kingdom of heaven?

Sometimes the visible, sometimes the invisible or true church. Matt. 13 : 24-50.

What are the keys of the kingdom of heaven?

The preaching of the Gospel, and Christian oversight and discipline. By these the kingdom of heaven is opened to believers, and shut.

against unbelievers. Mark 16 : 15, 16 ; Matt. 28 : 19.

How is the kingdom of heaven opened and shut by the preaching of the Gospel ?

Whosoever believeth in the Lord Jesus Christ hath forgiveness of sins and eternal life : and he that believeth not is condemned already.

Mark 16 : 15, 16 ; John 3 : 18, 36 ; Acts 2 : 38 ; 2 Cor. 2 : 16.

How is the kingdom of heaven, when the visible church is meant, opened and shut by the oversight and discipline of the church ?

Members are received on confession of their faith ; and for cause are suspended from the communion, or excommunicated ; and are received again on their repentance. Acts 2 : 41 ; 5 : 14 ; Matt. 18 : 17, 18 ; 1 Cor. 5 : 4, 5 ; 2 Cor. 2 : 6, 7.

To whom did the Lord Jesus commit the keys of the kingdom of heaven ?

To Peter and the rest of his disciples, and to each congregation composing his church. Matt. 18 : 17, 18 ; 16 : 19 ; John 20 : 23 ; 1 Cor. 5 : 4, 5 ; 2 Cor. 2 : 6, 7, 10 ; Acts 14 : 23 ; 20 : 17, 28.

What do the Scriptures call Christ and his church ?

Christ is the bridegroom, and the church is

his bride. John 3 : 29 ; 2 Cor. 11 : 2 ; Eph. 5 : 23, 30, 32 ; Rev. 19 : 7.

How are Christ and his people like husband and wife ?

Christ and his people have the same spirit, and are one body, of which Christ is the head. Eph. 5 : 23 ; Rom. 7 : 4.

What does Christ say of those born again in the church ?

Behold, I and the children which God hath given me. Heb. 2 : 13 ; Isa. 53 : 10, 11 ; Gal. 4 : 19 ; 1 Cor. 4 : 15.

What temple has God now on earth ?

Believers are a temple of living stones, in whom God dwells. 1 Cor. 3 : 16 ; 6 : 19 ; 1 Pet. 2 : 5 ; 2 Cor. 6 : 16.

What is said of the bodies of believers ?

Your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost. 1 Cor. 3 : 16 ; 6 : 19 ; 2 Cor. 6 : 16.

Who are the living stones in the temple of God ?

All believers in Christ. 1 Pet. 2 : 5 ; 1 Cor. 3 : 16.

Who are the foundation stones ?

The apostles and prophets. Eph. 2 : 20.

Who is the chief corner-stone and sure foundation ?

The Lord Jesus Christ. 1 Cor. 3 : 11 ; Mark 12 : 42 ; Acts 4 : 11.

Who are the priests in the temple of God?

All believers are a royal priesthood. 1 Pet.

2 : 9 ; Rev. 1 : 6.

Who is the great High-Priest?

The Lord Jesus Christ. Heb. 4 : 14, 15 ;

3 : 1 ; 6 : 20 ; 7 : 26.

THE COMMANDMENTS.

How many commandments did God give on Mount Sinai?

Ten commandments. Exod. 20 : 1-17.

On what did God write the commandments?

On two tables of stone. Exod. 24 : 12 ; 31 : 18 ; 32 : 16 ; Deut. 5 : 22 ; 9 : 10.

On what does God write his law now?

On the fleshy tables of our hearts. 2 Cor. 3 : 3 ; Heb. 8 : 10.

What do the first four commandments teach us?

Our duty to God.

What do the last six commandments teach us?

Our duty to our fellow-men.

What is the sum of the ten commandments?

To love God with all my heart, and my neighbor as myself. Matt. 22 : 37, 39 ; 7 : 12.

Who is your neighbor?

Every body. Luke 10 : 29, 30.

How can we love our neighbor as ourselves ?

Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them ; for this is the law and the prophets. Matt. 7 : 12.

Can you love God and your neighbor perfectly ?

No ; by nature I am inclined to hate God and my neighbor. Rom. 8 : 7 ; Titus 3 : 3.

What does God say in the preface of the ten commandments ?

I am the Lord thy God, which have brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage. Exod. 20 : 2.

What does the preface of the ten commandments teach us ?

Because the Lord is our God and our Redeemer, we ought to keep his commandments. Josh. 24 : 18 ; 1 Cor. 6 : 20.

What is the first commandment ?

Thou shalt have no other gods before me. Exod. 20 : 3.

What is required in the first commandment ?

To love and pray to God alone. Matt. 4 : 10 ; Hosea 13 : 4 ; John 17 : 3.

Who break the first commandment ?

All who worship other gods, or who love any person or thing better than God.

What is the second commandment ?

Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven

image, or any likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth : thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them : for I, the Lord thy God, am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me ; and showing mercy unto thousands of them that love me, and keep my commandments. Exod. 20 : 4 ; 23 : 24.

What is required in the second commandment ?

That we should worship God in the way he has appointed. Matt. 15 : 9 ; 28 : 20 ; Deut. 12 : 32 ; Col. 2 : 8, 18.

What does the second commandment forbid ?

We must not bow down to any image, or worship God by the likeness of any thing. Deut. 4 : 15, 16.

Can those please God who are sincere in worshiping images ?

No ; for they dishonor and disobey God. Exod. 34 : 14 ; Levit. 26 : 1 ; Deut. 32 : 16.

Can they please God who put forms and traditions in place of his word ?

No ; he says, In vain do they worship me, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men.

Matt. 15 : 9 ; Mark 7 : 7 ; Col. 2 : 8, 18.

Does God visit the iniquity of them who hate him upon their children?

Yes; to the third and fourth generation. Exod. 20 : 5; Num. 14 : 18; Jer. 32 : 18.

Does God show mercy to the children of them who love him, and keep his commandments?

Yes; unto thousands of them. Exod. 20 : 5; Deut. 7 : 9; 10 : 15.

What is the third commandment?

Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain: for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain. Exod. 20 : 7.

What does the third commandment teach us?

To reverence God's name and word.

Is God's name taken in vain only by false swearing or blasphemy?

No; we may take God's name in vain in prayers, in singing in church, or by reading his word thoughtlessly.

What directions are given to us when we go into the house of God?

Keep thy foot when thou goest to the house of God, and be more ready to hear than to give the sacrifice of fools. Eccles. 5 : 1; Mal. 1 : 13; Matt. 15 : 8, 9.

What is the fourth commandment?

Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy

Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work: but the seventh day is the sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy man-servant, nor thy maid-servant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gates: for in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day: wherefore the Lord blessed the sabbath day, and hallowed it. *Exod.* 20 : 8.

What does the fourth commandment require of us?

To keep every seventh day holy. *Exod.* 20 : 8; *Levit.* 19 : 30; *Isa.* 58 : 13, 14; *Dent.* 5 : 14; *Jer.* 17 : 21; *Exod.* 35 : 2.

What day of the week is the Christian Sabbath?

The first day of the week. *Acts* 20 : 7; *1 Cor.* 16 : 2; *John* 20 : 19, 26.

Why was the Sabbath changed from the seventh day to the first?

Because on that day Christ rose from the dead, and the work of redemption was finished.

What did Jesus say he was, in regard to the Sabbath?

The Son of Man is Lord even of the Sabbath day.

Matt. 12 : 8; *Luke* 6 : 5.

What is the Christian Sabbath called?

The Lord's day. Rev. 1 : 10 ; John 20 : 19, 26 ; Acts 20 : 7 ; Matt. 12 : 8.

What does the Sabbath remind us of?

Of our creation and redemption. Gen. 2 : 3 ; Exod. 20 : 11 ; 31 : 17 ; John 20 : 1, 19, 26.

For whose benefit was the Sabbath made?

The Sabbath was made for man. Mark 2 : 27.

How is the Sabbath to be kept?

We are to rest from labor, and keep it holy. Levit. 19 : 30 ; 23 : 3 ; Exod. 35 : 2 ; Deut. 5 : 12.

Do working cattle likewise need a day of rest?

Yes ; working cattle, as well as men, need the Sabbath. Deut. 5 : 14 ; Exod. 23 : 12.

What was Jesus' custom on the Sabbath day?

To go to the synagogue to worship. Luke 4 : 16 ; 13 : 10 ; Matt. 12 : 9.

Are not works of necessity and mercy to be done on the Sabbath?

Yes ; it is lawful to do well on the Sabbath days. Matt. 12 : 12 ; Mark 3 : 4 ; Matt. 12 : 1 ; Mark 2 : 23, 27 ; Luke 13 : 16.

How did the first disciples keep the first day of the week?

They met for conference, prayer, preaching.

and the Lord's Supper. John 20 : 19, 26 ;
Acts 20 : 7 ; Rev. 1 : 10.

What directions are given about collections for the saints on the Lord's day ?

Upon the first day of the week let every one of you lay by him in store, as God hath prospered him.

1 Cor. 16 : 2.

What does the word remember, in the fourth commandment, teach us ?

That we must prepare for it, as well as keep it holy.

Exod. 16 : 23 ; 31 : 13, 14.

What does the Lord promise to the man who keeps the Sabbath ?

I will cause thee to ride upon the high places of the earth, and feed thee with the heritage of Jacob thy father. Isa. 58 : 13, 14 ; '56 : 2 ; Jer. 17 : 24.

What does the Lord say he will do to the city or nation that does not hallow the Sabbath ?

I will kindle a fire in the gates thereof, and it shall not be quenched. Jer. 17 : 27 ; Ezek. 22 : 8, 13, 14.

What is the fifth commandment ?

Honor thy father and thy mother: that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee. Exod. 20 : 12.

What does the fifth commandment teach us?

To honor and reverence my father and mother. Levit. 19 : 32.

What promise is connected with the fifth commandment?

God will bless us with long life, if we honor our parents. Exod. 20 : 12; Jer. 35 : 7, 18; Eph. 6 : 2, 3.

What is the sixth commandment?

Thou shalt not kill. Exod. 20 : 13.

What does the sixth commandment require?

That we should preserve our own life and the life of others. Prov. 24 : 11, 12; Acts 16 : 28; Deut. 24 : 6; Matt. 10 : 23; Luke 21 : 34; 1 Tim. 1 : 15; 5 : 23.

What does the sixth commandment forbid?

It forbids my doing any thing to hurt my neighbor or myself.

What general rule is requisite to preserve health?

To be temperate in all things. 1 Cor. 9 : 25; Gal. 5 : 23; Titus 1 : 8; 2 Pet. 1 : 6.

What does the Bible say of the person who hates his brother?

Whosoever hateth his brother is a murderer. Matt. 5 : 22; 1 John 3 : 15.

How does Christ say we must treat our enemies, and those who hate us?

Love your enemies, bless them that curse

you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you.

Matt. 5 : 44 ; Rom. 12 : 14, 20.

What reason does Christ give for this ?

That ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven. Matt. 5 : 45.

How does our Father in heaven treat those who hate him ?

He maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust. Matt. 5 : 45.

When Jesus was on the cross, and his murderers were reviling him, how did he act toward them ?

He said, Father, forgive them ; for they know not what they do. Luke 23 : 34.

What law did God give to Noah, the second head of the race, about murder ?

Whosoever sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed. Gen. 9 : 6.

Does God continue that law ?

Yes ; while individuals are to forgive, to the state he says, The murderer shall surely be put to death. Exod. 21 : 12 ; Num. 35 : 15, 31 ; Levit. 24 : 17.

What is the seventh commandment ?

Thou shalt not commit adultery. Exod. 20 : 14.

What does the seventh commandment teach us ?

To be pure in heart, language, and conduct.
Matt. 5 : 28; Heb. 13 : 4; Eph. 5 : 3, 5.

What is forbidden in the seventh commandment ?

All indecent words and actions.

Excepting for one cause, has a man a right to put away his wife and marry another, even if the law of the state allows it ?

No; what God hath joined together, let not man put asunder. Matt. 19 : 4-6; Mark 10 : 6-12.

What does Christ say of him who, excepting for that cause, putteth away his wife and marryeth another ?

He doth commit adultery. Matt. 19 : 9; Mark 10 : 11, 12; Luke 16 : 18; Rom. 7 : 2, 3.

What is the eighth commandment ?

Thou shalt not steal. Exod. 20 : 15.

What does the eighth commandment teach us ?

To be honest and industrious. Levit. 19 : 13; Eph. 4 : 28; 1 Thess. 4 : 6.

What does the eighth commandment forbid ?

To cheat, or to take any thing not our own.

What is the ninth commandment ?

Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor. Exod. 20 : 16.

What does the ninth commandment teach us?

To speak the truth with love. Titus 3 : 2.

What does the ninth commandment forbid?

It forbids telling lies and speaking ill of our neighbor. Exod. 23 : 1; Ps. 15 : 3; 101 : 5; James 4 : 11; Eph. 4 : 31.

How did Jesus act when he was reviled?

When he was reviled, he reviled not again. 1 Pet. 2 : 23; 3 : 9.

Who were Ananias and Sapphira?

A man and his wife who were both struck dead for lying unto God. Acts 5 : 1, 4.

What is the tenth commandment?

Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife, nor his man-servant, nor his maid-servant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that is thy neighbor's. Exod. 20 : 17.

What does the tenth commandment forbid?

All envying or coveting what is our neighbor's. 1 Kings 21 : 4, 18, 19; Luke 12 : 15; Eph. 5 : 5; Deut. 5 : 21.

What does the tenth commandment teach us?

To be content with our lot. Heb. 13 : 5; Matt. 6 : 25, 34; Phil. 4 : 11; 1 Tim. 6 : 6, 8.

What does the Bible say covetousness is?

Covetousness is idolatry. Eph. 5 : 5; Col. 3 : 5.

What other commandment did Christ give his disciples ?

That they should love one another. John 3 : 34 ; 15 : 12, 17 ; 1 John 3 : 11, 23 ; 4 : 21.

Can any man keep the ten commandments perfectly ?

No mere man, since the fall of Adam, ever did or can keep the ten commandments perfectly. Eccles. 7 : 20 ; Rom. 3 : 10, 23 ; 14 : 18, 19 ; Gal. 3 : 10, 11 ; Ps. 130 : 3.

What is said of him who breaketh any one of the commandments ?

Whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all. James 2 : 10, 11 ; Gal. 3 : 10.

Of what use are the ten commandments to us ?

They teach us our duty, and show us our need of a Saviour. Gal. 3 : 24 ; Rom. 10 : 4.

OF PRAYER.

To whom are you to pray ?

To God only. Isa. 45 : 22, 23 ; Matt. 6 : 9 ; Exod. 20 : 3, 4, 5 ; Acts 10 : 25, 26 ; 17 : 15.

What is prayer ?

Prayer is asking God for things we need. Phil. 4 : 6.

Has God told us to pray to him?

Yes; he says, Ask, and it shall be given you. Matt. 7 : 7; 21 : 22; John 16 : 24
Luke 18 : 7; Heb. 4 : 16.

Does he invite us to come freely to him?

Yes; we are told to come boldly (or freely) to the throne of grace. Heb. 4 : 16.

What are we told to come to the throne of grace for?

That we may obtain mercy and find grace to help in time of need.

Heb. 4 : 16.

Does God regard mere formal prayers?

No; God is a spirit, and they who worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth. John 4 : 24; Matt. 15 : 8.

Does God hear our prayers?

Yes; if we pray with our hearts. Rom. 8 : 26, 27; Ps. 94 : 9; Luke 18 : 1, 7; Jer. 29 : 13; 1 John 5 : 14, 15.

What is said about the necessity of having faith when we come to God?

Without faith it is impossible to please him: for he that cometh to God must believe that he is, and that he is a rewarder of them that diligently seek him. Heb. 11 : 6.

What does Christ promise to them who abide in him, when they pray?

That he will abide in me, and my words abide:

ou, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you.

John 15 : 7.

Does God always give us what we pray for ?

Yes, if it is for our good. 1 John 5 : 14 ;
Matt. 7 : 11.

Do we always know what is best for us ?

No ; therefore we must let God choose for us. 2 Cor. 12 : 8, 9.

Does God hear our prayers because we are good ?

No ; for we are not good.

Through whom must we go to God ?

Through the Lord Jesus Christ.

John 14 : 6 ; 1 Tim. 2 : 5.

What did Jesus say about his being the way to God ?

Jesus said, I am the way, the truth, and the life ; no man cometh unto the Father but by me. John 14 : 6.

Then in whose name must we pray ?

Only in the name of Christ. John 14 : 6, 13, 14 ; 15 : 7, 16 ; 16 : 23.

What does Christ promise to them who ask the Father for any thing in his name ?

Whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in my name, he will give it you. And whatsoever ye shall ask in my name, that will I do. John 16 : 23 ; 14 : 13, 14.

Should we pray to the Virgin Mary or to the saints to help us?

No; there is only one Mediator between God and men, the Man Christ Jesus. 1 Tim. 2 : 5 ; Jer. 17 : 5 ; 1 John 2 : 1.

Where does Christ tell us to go when we pray?

He says, Enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret. Matt. 6 : 6.

What does Christ promise if two or three pray together?

If two of you shall agree on earth as touching any thing that they shall ask, it shall be done for them. Matt. 18 : 19.

What does Christ promise to those who meet in his name?

He says, Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them. Matt. 18 : 20.

Should prayer be frequent?

Yes; we are told to pray without ceasing. 1 Thess. 5 : 17 ; Luke 18 : 1.

What should we join with our prayers?

Confession of our sins, and thanks for what we have received. Dan. 9 : 4 ; Phil. 4 : 6.

Should we not pray for others?

Yes; we are exhorted that, first of all, supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giv-

of thanks be made for all men. 1 Tim. 2 : 1 ;
Acts 12 : 5 ; Eph. 6 : 18, 19 ; Col. 4 : 3.

Who helps us in our prayers ?

The Holy Spirit helpeth our infirmities.
Rom. 8 : 26.

Why do we need his help ?

For we know not what we should pray for
as we ought. Rom. 8 : 26.

What is the Holy Spirit in us ?

The spirit of adoption, whereby we cry,
Abba, Father. Rom. 8 : 15.

Did the Lord Jesus Christ pray ?

Yes ; sometimes all night. He prayed when
he was baptized, when he was transfigured,
when in agony, and when dying. Luke
6 : 12 ; 3 : 21 ; 9 : 28, 29 ; 22 : 41 ; 23 : 34 ;
Matt. 14 : 23.

*What pattern has Christ given us to teach
us how to pray ?* [11 : 1.

The Lord's prayer. Matt. 6 : 9 ; Luke

Repeat the Lord's prayer.

Our Father, which art in heaven, Hallowed
be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will
be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us
this day our daily bread. And forgive us our
debts, as we forgive our debtors. And lead
us not into temptation, but deliver us from
evil : For thine is the kingdom, and the power,
and the glory, forever. Amen.

Why do you call God Father?

Because he has become my Father, through faith in Christ. Gal. 3 : 26 ; 4 : 6.

What does God promise them who come out from the world and follow him?

I will be a Father unto you, and ye shall be my sons and daughters, saith the Lord Almighty. 2 Cor. 6 : 18.

How do we become children of God?

By being born again of his Spirit. John 1 : 13 ; 3 : 5 ; James 1 : 18.

What proof have we of being children of God?

The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God. Rom. 8 : 16.

What do we pray for when we say, Hallowed be thy name?

That God's name may be honored by us and all men. John 12 : 28 ; Ps. 67 : 3.

What do we pray for when we say, Thy kingdom come?

That all the world may believe in the Lord Jesus Christ. Matt. 28 : 19 ; Isa. 62 : 7 ; Mark 16 : 15.

Does the kingdom of God come with outward show?

No ; it cometh not with outward show ; it is within you. Luke 17 : 20.

In what does the kingdom of God consist?

The kingdom of God is not meat and drink;
but righteousness, and peace, and joy in the
Holy Ghost. Rom. 14 : 17 ; 1 Cor. 8 : 8 ; Col.
2 : 16.

*Will Christ's kingdom come through the
whole world?*

Yes; he is to have the heathen for his inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession.

Ps. 2 : 7, 8 ; 22 : 27 ; 72 : 8 ; 117 : 1 ; Dan.
7 : 13, 14 ; Matt. 11 : 27 ; 28 : 18 ; Luke 1 : 33 ;
Rev. 11 : 15.

*How will it be when God's kingdom is come
everywhere?*

All men will love God and love one another.
Is not God's kingdom now on earth?

Yes; wherever there are believers in
Christ.

*What is promised to them who seek first the
kingdom of God?*

God will add all things needful unto them.
Matt. 6 : 33.

*What did Christ say to his disciples about
extending his kingdom?*

Go ye into all the world, and preach the
gospel to every creature. Mark 16 : 15 ;
Matt. 28 : 19 ; Rom. 10 : 14 ; Acts 23 : 17,
18 ; Col. 1 : 28.

Are we to preach the Gospel by using words only ?

Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven. Matt. 5 : 16 ; 2 Cor. 3 : 2 ; 1 Pet. 3 : 1.

What is preaching the Gospel ?

Preaching Jesus Christ and him crucified. 1 Cor. 2 : 2 ; Acts 2 : 32, 36 ; 5 : 42 ; 8 : 35 ; 9 : 20 ; 17 : 3 ; 2 Cor. 4 : 5 ; Gal. 6 : 14.

Why was Paul not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ ?

For it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth. Rom. 1 : 16 ; 1 Cor. 1 : 18 ; 2 : 5.

What does the Bible say of him who believes, and of him who does not believe, the Gospel ?

He that believeth, and is baptized, shall be saved ; but he that believeth not shall be damned. Mark 16 : 16 ; John 3 : 36 ; 2 Thess. 1 : 8, 9.

What does the Bible say of them who preach any other gospel ?

If any preach any other gospel, let him be accursed. Gal. 1 : 8, 9.

Why should we send missionaries to the heathen ?

How shall they believe in Him of whom *they have not heard?* and how shall they

r without a preacher? and how shall they
ach except they be sent? Rom. 10 : 14 ;
rk 16 : 15 ; Matt. 28 : 19.

*What did Christ say to his disciples on this
iect?*

he harvest truly is plenteous, but the la-
ers are few ; pray ye, therefore, the Lord
the harvest, that he will send forth labor-
into his harvest. Matt. 9 : 37.

*What do we pray for when we say, Thy will
done in earth as it is in heaven?*

hat men on earth may serve God as the
els do in heaven.

's. 103 : 20, 21.

What do we pray in regard to our will?

Ve pray that not our will, but God's will,
r be done. Luke 22 : 42 ; 2 Cor. 12 : 8,
Job 1 : 21.

*What example did Jesus give us in this
ter?*

n his agony, in the garden of Gethsemane,
said, O my Father, if it be possible, let
cup pass from me ! Nevertheless, not as
ill, but as thou wilt. Matt. 26 : 39, 42 ;
rk 14 : 35, 36 ; Luke 22 : 42.

*What do we pray for when we say, Give us
day our daily bread?*

hat God would give us each day what we
l for our bodies and our souls. Prov.

30 : 8; Gen. 28 : 20; Matt. 6 : 32; John 6 : 32, 48.

What did Christ always do before breaking bread? [22 : 19; Matt. 11 : 25.

He gave thanks. John 6 : 11, 23; Luke
Who is the true bread from heaven?

Jesus said, I am the bread of life; he that cometh to me shall never hunger. John 6 : 32, 35.

What have they who live by faith in him?
Everlasting life. John 6 : 40, 48, 54.

What did Christ say of bread?

Christ said, Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God. Matt. 4 : 4.

What do we pray for when we say, Forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors?

That God would forgive us our sins for Christ's sake. Eph. 1 : 7; Col. 3 : 13.

What does Christ say about our forgiving them who trespass against us?

When ye pray, forgive, if ye have aught against any. If ye do not forgive, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses. Mark 11 : 25; Matt. 18 : 35.

If we trespass against any one, or do wrong, what should we do?

Confess your faults one to another. If thy brother hath aught against thee, first be re-

conciled to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift. James 5 : 16 ; Matt. 5 : 23, 24.

What do we pray for when we say, Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil ?

That God would keep us from sin, and deliver us from the wicked one, the devil. Matt. 26 : 41 ; Eph. 6 : 11, 18 ; Matt. 13 : 19 ; Luke 22 : 31 ; Ps. 119 : 133.

Do the children of God ever commit sin ?

Yes ; when left to themselves, they fall. 1 Cor. 10 : 12 ; Luke 22 : 31.

Does the Bible show instances of this ?

Yes ; David sinned, and Peter denied Christ. 2 Sam. 12 : 9 ; Mark 14 : 71.

Did they not repent of their sins ?

Yes ; David confessed his sin, and prayed for forgiveness ; and Peter wept bitterly. 2 Sam. 12 : 13 ; Ps. 51 ; Luke 22 : 62.

What should our liability to sin make us do ?

It should make us constantly watch and pray. Matt. 26 : 41 ; 1 Cor. 10 : 12.

What plea do we offer in the conclusion of the Lord's prayer ?

That the kingdom, and the power, and the glory are God's. 1 Thess. 2 : 12 ; Rev. 4 : 11 ; 1 Tim. 1 : 17 ; 6 : 15.

What does Amen mean ?

Our desire and assurance that it shall surely be. Ps. 106 : 48 ; Rev. 22 : 20.

THE SACRAMENTS.

How does Christ strengthen our faith ?

By his Spirit, through his word, and by the sacraments. John 6 : 63 ; 20 : 31 ; Acts 20 : 32 ; Rom. 8 : 9, 26 ; Eph. 3 : 16 ; 1 John 1 : 4 ; Acts 2 : 42 ; Matt. 28 : 20 ; 1 Cor. 10 : 16.

What is the meaning of the word sacrament ?

At first, it meant a pledge, a solemn oath.

What are the sacraments a pledge of on the part of God ?

God pledges himself to be our God, and the God of our children. Gen. 17 : 7, 9, 14 ; 26 : 24 ; Acts 2 : 39.

What are the sacraments a pledge of on our part ?

We pledge ourselves that the Lord shall be our God. Gen. 28 : 21 ; Deut. 26 : 17.

What is a sacrament ?

A sign and a seal of God's covenant with his people.

How is the sacrament a sign ?

It is a sign of what God has done for us if we are believers. Exod. 13 : 9, 16 ; 12 : 14 ; Gen. 9 : 12, 13 ; Rom. 4 : 11 ; Eph. 1 : 13 ; 4 : 30.

How is the sacrament a seal ?

God seals to us and to our children what the

sacrament represents. Rom. 4 : 11; Acts 2 : 38.

Do all who take the sacraments partake of these benefits?

No; only those who receive them with faith in Christ. Acts 8 : 13, 21; 1 Cor. 11 : 29.

How many sacraments are there?

Two.

What were the sacraments in the church before Christ came?

Circumcision and the passover. Gen. 17 : 10; Exod. 12 : 17.

What was circumcision a sign and a seal of to Abraham?

Of the righteousness of the faith which Abraham had. Rom. 4 : 11.

Why was the sacrament administered to Abraham's little children?

Because God commanded it. Gen. 17 : 9, 10, 14; Rom. 9 : 4.

What did Christ say of children being members of the church?

Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of God. Luke 18 : 16; Matt. 19 : 13; Mark 10 : 13.

If the child of an Israelite was not circumcised, what was the consequence?

He was cut off from the Lord's people. Gen. 17 : 14; Num. 15 : 31.

Why was he cut off?

Because the Lord's covenant was broken.

Gen. 17 : 14.

When was the passover appointed?

When the Lord was about to deliver the children of Israel from Egypt. Exod. 12 : 14 ; 13 : 3-10.

What was the passover to remind them of?

Of their preservation and deliverance when the Lord passed through Egypt and slew the first-born of the Egyptians. Exod. 12 : 29.

Did the Lord slay the first-born of the children of Israel?

No ; he passed over their houses. Exod. 12 : 27.

What did he tell the Israelites to do?

To kill and eat a lamb, and sprinkle the blood of the lamb on their door-posts.

What did the Lord promise if they did this?

That the angel should pass over their houses, and not slay them. Exod. 12 : 13.

When the Jews afterward ate the passover, was it the real passover, or in remembrance of it?

[22 : 15.

It was only in remembrance of it. Luke

How long were the sacraments of circumcision and the passover celebrated?

Until Christ our Passover was sacrificed for us. 1 Cor. 5 : 7 ; Luke 22 : 16.

What sacraments were then appointed to take their place?

Baptism and the Lord's supper.

Who appointed these sacraments?

The Lord Jesus Christ. Matt. 28 : 19 ; Luke 22 : 19 ; Matt. 26 : 26 ; 1 Cor. 11 : 23.

Why did Christ appoint these sacraments?

To show who are his disciples and to strengthen them. Mark 14 : 22, 23 ; John 8 : 31 ; 6 : 51.

How do the sacraments strengthen us?

When received with faith, our faith, love, joy, and peace are increased. Exod. 12 : 14, 26, 27 ; 13 : 9 ; John 6 : 54, 56 ; 14 : 23 ; 7 : 17 ; 8 : 31 ; Rom. 5 : 1.

What sign is used in baptism?

The application of water to the person. Acts 8 : 36 ; 10 : 47 ; 11 : 15, 16.

What does this represent or show?

That we are cleansed from sin by the blood of Christ.

1 John 1 : 7 ; Heb. 9 : 19, 21, 22.

Into whose name are we to be baptized?

Into the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Matt. 28 : 19.

Who are to be baptized?

Believers in Christ and their children. Acts 8 : 37 ; 16 : 33 ; 2 : 38, 39 ; 16 : 17 ; 1 Cor. 1 : 16 ; Col. 2 : 11, 12.

Are the children of believers included in God's covenants?

Yes; God's covenants have always been with believers and their children. Gen. 2 : 17; 1 Cor. 15 : 22; Gen. 9 : 9; 17 : 7; Acts 2 : 39; Matt. 19 : 14; Joel 2 : 16; Gal. 3 : 9, 14.

What benefit has a baptized child?

He has God's covenanted blessing if brought up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord.

Gen. 17 : 7, 9, 10; 18 : 19; Luke 1 : 54, 55, 72; Rom. 3 : 1; 9 : 4; Gal. 3 : 17; 1 Cor. 7 : 14; Eph. 6 : 4; Deut. 4 : 9; 6 : 7.

When we are baptized, are we regenerated or born again of the Holy Ghost?

No; Cornelius was directed to be baptized because he had already received the Holy Ghost.

Acts 10 : 47.

Are all the baptized members of the church members of Christ's body?

No; they are not all Israel which are of Israel. Rom. 9 : 6; 2 : 28, 29.

Are all who are baptized saved?

No; Simon, the sorcerer, was baptized, and yet had neither part nor lot in Christ's salvation, for his heart was not right.

Acts 8 : 13, 21.

What was said of the Jew who, when he was grown, did not take the passover?

The man that forbeareth to keep the pass-over shall be cut off from the Lord's people. Num. 9 : 13 ; Exod. 12 : 15, 19.

When baptized children are grown, what do they do if, when able, they do not partake of the Lord's supper?

They cut themselves off from the Lord's people. Num. 9 : 13 ; Luke 22 : 15, 16 ; 1 Cor. 5 : 7.

To what does your baptism bind you?

To be a true follower of Christ, and to keep united with his people. Gal. 3 : 27 ; Rom. 6 : 4.

What is the Lord's supper?

The eating of bread and drinking of wine, in remembrance of the death of Christ for us. 1 Cor. 11 : 26.

When did Christ institute the Lord's supper?

The night he was betrayed. Matt. 26 : 26, 28 ; 1 Cor. 11 : 23.

Did Christ turn the bread and the wine into his body and blood when he gave them to his disciples?

No ; for his body was not yet broken, and his blood was not yet shed. He was yet alive before them.

Then what do the words, "This is my body and this is my blood," mean?

The same as when they said, "This is the Lord's passover;" it represents or shows it. Luke 22 : 1, 8, 15; Exodus 12 : 11, 14.

Then what do they commit who make a God of the bread, and then worship it?

They commit idolatry. Exod. 20 : 5.

Is there any change made in the bread and wine?

No; no more than in the water used in baptism. 1 Cor. 11 : 26.

What does the broken bread represent?

The body of Christ broken for our sins. Matt. 26 : 26; 1 Cor. 11 : 24.

What does the wine represent?

The blood of Christ shed for our salvation. Eph. 1 : 7; Matt. 26 : 28; 1 Cor. 11 : 25.

Is there not a sacrifice offered in the Lord's supper?

No; it is a remembrance of what Christ did for us. 1 Cor. 11 : 24, 25; Luke 22 : 19.

Is not Christ offered in the Lord's supper?

No; Christ was once offered to bear the sins of many; and by one offering he hath perfected them forever. Heb. 9 : 28; 10 : 10, 12, 14; 7 : 27.

Who should partake of the Lord's supper?

Only those who repent of their sins, be-

lieve in Christ, and have been baptized. Acts 2 : 42 ; 1 Cor. 5 : 7, 8 ; 11 : 28, 29.

What is said of them who take the Lord's supper in an unworthy manner ?

They eat and drink judgment, or condemnation, to themselves. 1 Cor. 11 : 27, 29, 32.

Until what time is the Lord's supper to show forth the Lord's death ?

Until Christ the Lord shall come again. 1 Cor. 11 : 26.

OF FEATIL

What becomes of us when our bodies die ?

Our bodies return to dust, and our souls go into the world of spirits. Gen. 3 : 19 ; Luke 23 : 46 ; Acts 7 : 59 ; 2 Cor. 5 : 8 ; Phil. 1 : 23.

Have any souls ever come back to the body after death ?

Yes ; many.

Mention some instances from the Old Testament ?

The soul of the widow's son brought back by Elijah, and of the Shunamite's son by Elisha. 1 Kings 17 : 21 ; 2 Kings 4 : 32.

Mention some whose souls returned after they were dead, from the New Testament ?

The widow's son of Nain ; Jairus's daughter ; Lazarus ; Dorcas ; and also Christ's soul.

Luke 7 : 15 ; 8 : 55 ; John 11 : 44 ; Acts 9 : 40 ; 20 : 9 ; Luke 24 : 39.

What answer is given to them who think, if one went unto them from the dead, they would repent ?

If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded though one rose from the dead. Luke 16 : 31 ; John 11 : 43, 53.

Where does the Bible say the soul of the believer is, when it is absent from the body ?

To be absent from the body is to be present with the Lord. 2 Cor. 5 : 8 ; Phil. 1 : 23 ; 1 Thess. 4 : 14 ; Acts 7 : 59.

When Christ was transfigured, who appeared in glory with him and talked with him ?

Moses and Elijah. Luke 9 : 30 ; Matt. 17 : 1 ; Mark 9 : 2.

What did Christ say to the thief on the cross ?

To-day shalt thou be with me in paradise. Luke 23 : 43.

What does God say of the departed patriarchs ?

I am the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob. Exod. 3 : 6.

What does Christ say that teaches us ?

That they are alive ; for God is not the God of the dead, but of the living : for all

live unto him. Matt. 22 : 32 ; Luke 20 : 38 ; Mark 12 : 26.

What did Paul say his desire was about death ?

I have a desire to depart and to be with Christ, which is far better. Phil. 1 : 23.

Where is Christ ?

In heaven. Mark 16 : 19 ; Luke 24 : 51 ; Acts 1 : 11 ; 7 : 56.

What is said of the souls of believers, when Christ shall come at the last day ?

Them which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him. 1 Thess. 4 : 14.

Then what is death to a Christian ?

An entrance into eternal joy. 2 Cor. 5 : 1 ; 1 Pet. 1 : 4.

What does the Bible say of them who die in the Lord ?

Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord. Rev. 14 : 13.

OF THE RESURRECTION.

Will our bodies be raised again ?

Yes ; at the last day, the trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised. 1 Cor. 15 : 52 ; 1 Thess. 4 : 16 ; John 5 : 28, 29 ; Acts 24 : 15.

Will all the dead be raised?

Yes; and shall come forth; they that have done good unto the resurrection of life; and they that have done evil unto the resurrection of damnation. John 5 : 28; Acts 24 : 15; Rev. 20 : 12, 13.

What kind of bodies will Christians have then?

Glorious, powerful, spiritual bodies; like Christ's body. 1 Cor. 15 : 42; 1 John 3 : 2; Phil. 3 : 21.

THE LAST DAY—THE DAY OF JUDGMENT.

Who will come on the last day?

The Lord Jesus Christ shall descend from heaven with power and great glory. 1 Thess. 4 : 16; Acts 1 : 11.

Who will attend him?

All the holy angels. Matt. 25 : 31; 2 Thess. 1 : 7.

Whom will Christ bring with him?

The souls of those who sleep in Jesus. 1 Thess. 4 : 14.

What will Christ come for?

To judge the living and the dead. 1 Pet. 4 : 5; Acts 10 : 42; 17 : 31; 2 Tim. 4 : 1; Heb. 9 : 27.

Of what must we give an account at the day of judgment?

Of all our thoughts, words, and actions.
2 Cor. 5 : 10; Matt. 16 : 27; 25 : 31-46;
12 : 36; Rev. 20 : 13.

What will become of the heavens and the earth then?

The heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat, the earth also and the works that are therein shall be burned up. 2 Peter 3 : 7, 10; Isa. 51 : 6; Matt. 24 : 35; Rev. 20 : 11; 21 : 1.

What will happen to them who are alive on the earth at the day of judgment?

They shall be changed in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump. 1 Cor. 15 : 51; Phil. 3 : 21.

What will happen to believers who are alive on the earth when Christ comes?

Our bodies shall be fashioned like unto his glorious body, and we shall be caught up to meet the Lord in the air. Phil. 3 : 20, 21
1 Thess. 4 : 17.

Should a Christian be afraid of the day of judgment?

No; for his sins are forgiven, and there is no condemnation for him. Rom. 8 : 1, 33, 34; 4 : 7, 8; 5 : 1; John 3 : 18; 5 : 24.

OF HELL.

What will become of the wicked at the day of judgment.

The wicked shall be turned into hell. Ps. 9 : 17; Matt. 13 : 42; 25 : 41, 46; Luke 13 : 27; Matt. 10 : 28; 13 : 50.

What is hell?

A place of dreadful and endless torment. Matt. 25 : 41, 46; Luke 16 : 26; 2 Thess. 1 : 9; Rev. 14 : 11; 19 : 3; 20 : 10; 21 : 8.

How does Christ describe hell?

As the place where the worm dieth not and the fire never shall be quenched; where there is weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth. Matt. 13 : 42, 50; 8 : 12; 22 : 13; 25 : 30, 41, 46; 24 : 51; 3 : 12; Mark 9 : 43, 44; Luke 13 : 28; 16 : 23, 24.

What does God say of him who does not warn the wicked to escape the wrath to come?

The wicked shall die in his iniquity; but his blood will I require at thine hand. Ezek. 33 : 8; Matt. 3 : 7; Acts 20 : 31.

OF HEAVEN.

What will become of believers in Christ at the day of judgment?

They shall be taken to heaven. Matt. 25 : 34; 13 : 43; 1 Thess. 4 : 17; 1 John 3 : 2.

What is heaven ?

A glorious and happy place, where the righteous shall be forever with the Lord. Matt. 25 : 46 ; 2 Pet. 3 : 13 ; Rev. 7 : 15 ; 1 Pet. 1 : 4 ; Rev. 21 : 4 ; Ps. 36 : 8, 9 ; 1 Thess. 4 : 17.

What is said of being in the presence of God ?

In thy presence is fullness of joy ; at thy right hand there are pleasures for evermore. Ps. 16 : 11 ; 1 Cor. 2 : 9.

Will there be any pain or death in heaven ?

No ; God shall wipe away all tears ; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor pain. Rev. 21 : 4 ; 7 : 16, 17.

Has any body ever been taken to heaven without dying ?

Yes ; Enoch and Elijah were taken to heaven. Gen. 5 : 24 ; Heb. 11 : 5 ; 2 Kings 2 : 11.

Shall we know one another in the next world ?

Yes ; better than we do now. Now we know in part ; but then shall we know even as also we are known. 1 Cor. 13 : 12.

What proof does the Bible give of this ?

The disciples knew Moses and Elijah when Jesus was transfigured ; and also Jesus after his resurrection. Matt. 17 : 3.

What did Christ say of the rich man knowing Lazarus after death?

He saw Abraham afar off, and Lazarus.
Luke 16 : 23.

Whom does Christ say we shall see and feast with in heaven?

We shall sit down with Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob, and all the prophets, in the kingdom of heaven. Matt. 8 : 11; Luke 13 : 28.

Is heaven a large place?

Yes; Christ says, "In my Father's house are many mansions." John 14 : 2; 1 Cor. 5 : 1.

Will there be many inhabitants in heaven?

Yes; a great multitude, which no man could number. Rev. 7 : 9.

Where will they all come from?

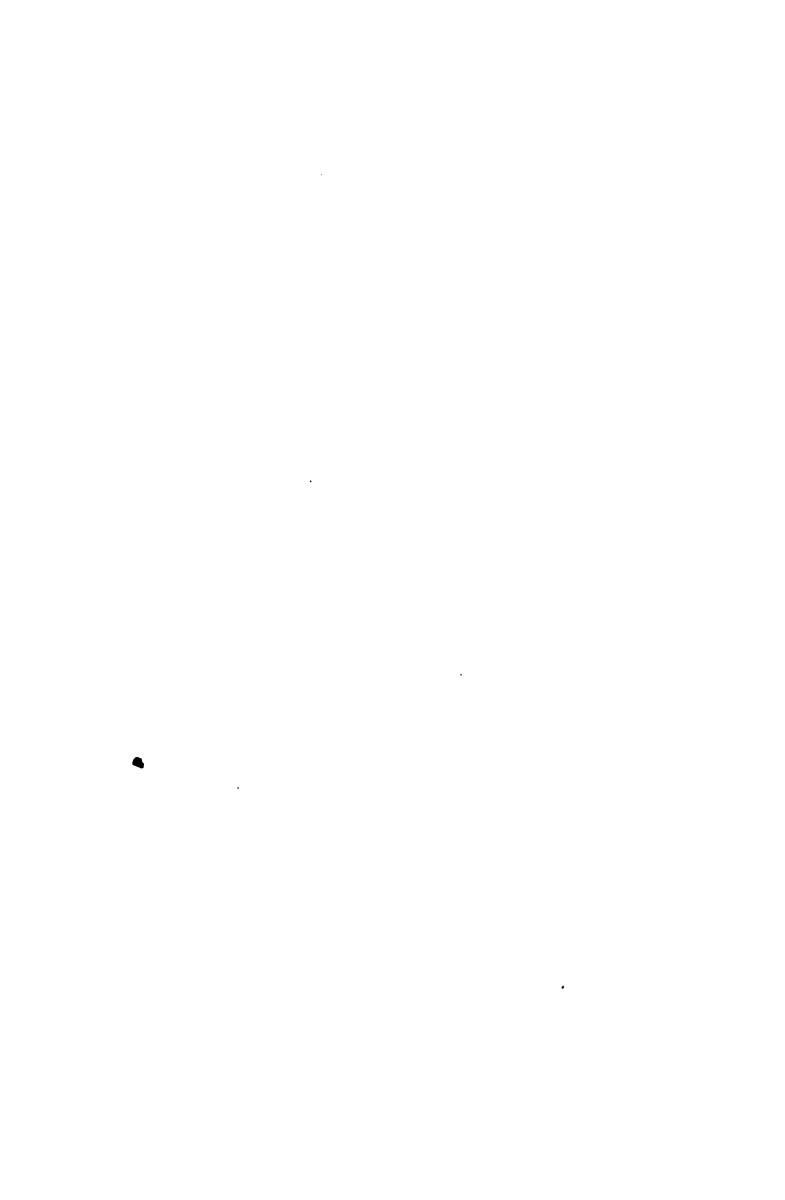
Of all nations, and kindreds, and people, and tongues. Rev. 7 : 9; Luke 13 : 29.

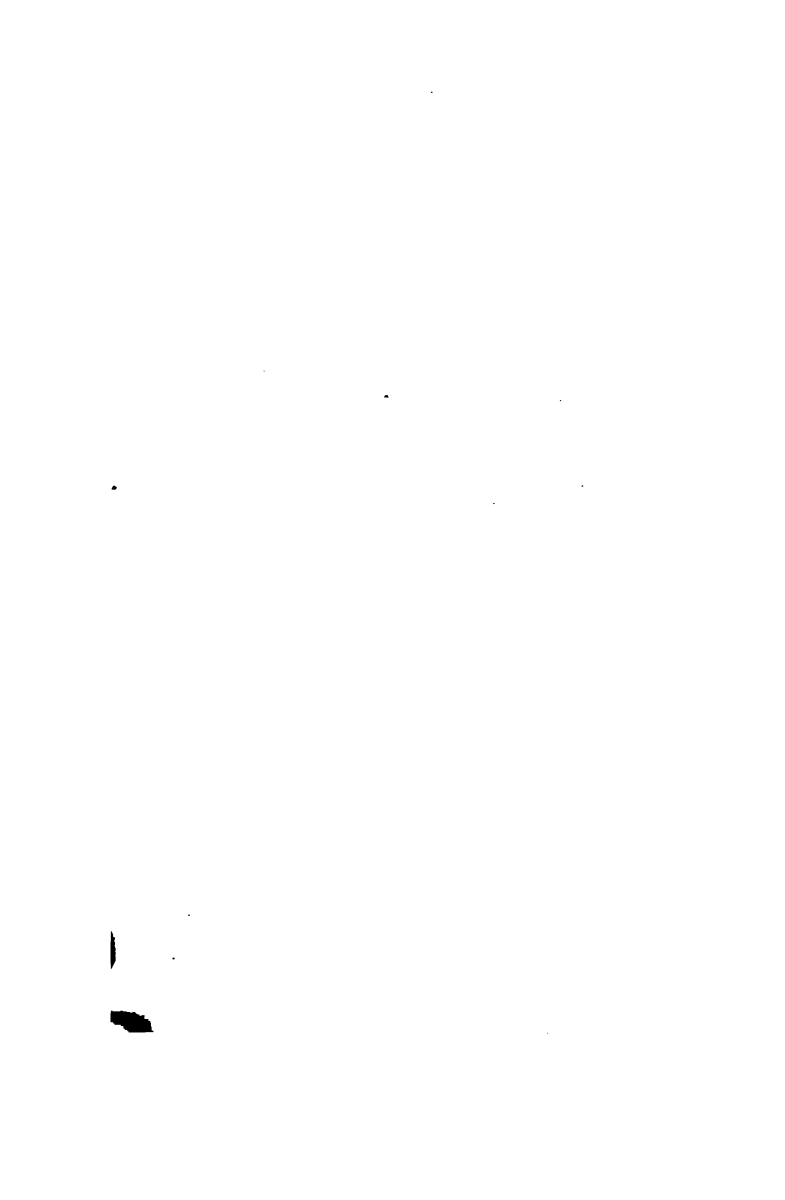
How will they appear?

Clothed with white robes of purity, and with palms of victory. Rev. 7 : 9; 1 Cor. 15 : 57.

In what song will they all join with a loud voice?

"Blessing, and honor, and glory, and power, be unto Him that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb forever and ever." Rev. 5 : 13; 1 : 5; 5 : 6, 9; 7 : 10.





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